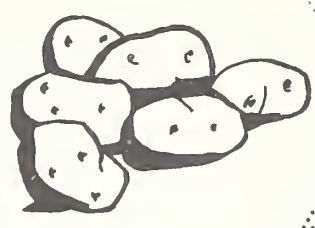
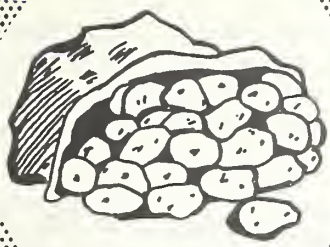


Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

reserve
281.3919
734



SUMMER AND FALL POTATOES

U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY

MAR 25 1966

CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

1966 ACREAGE-MARKETING GUIDES



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE • CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE

March 1966 • AMG 50

FOREWORD

Potato farming has become a specialized business requiring a large investment in production resources. Potato farms have become larger and per-farm production has increased. At the same time, potato market competition has become more keen. Efficient farm management and marketing are the key to economic survival when competitive pressures grow.

Planning can be an important working tool in potato farm management. Crop planning is a way to better coordinate production and market requirements. The potato acreage marketing guide information contained herein is an attempt to aid potato farmers in their planning. The fundamental concept behind the guides program is that, given the latest information available, the potato grower will make intelligent decisions for his and the industry's best interest.

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Introduction	3
Demand For Potatoes In 1966	3
Guides For Summer and Fall Crops	4
1966 Potato Acreage Guides	5
1966 Potato Marketing Guides	6
National Marketing Guide	7
Seasonal and State Guides	8
Seasonal Trends	8-15
Summary of the U. S. Potato Industry	16-25
State Rank and Production, 1965 Crop	26

STATE SUMMARIES

	<u>Page</u>		<u>Page</u>
Virginia	27	Wisconsin	35
New Jersey	28	Minnesota	36-37
Long Island, New York	29	North Dakota	36-37
Upstate New York	30	Nebraska	38
Pennsylvania	31	Colorado	39
Maine	32	Idaho	40
Ohio	33	Oregon	41
Michigan	34	California	42
		Washington	43
Imports and Exports			44

1966 ACREAGE-MARKETING GUIDES

Summer and Fall Potatoes

I. INTRODUCTION

The basic objective of acreage-marketing guides is to bring about a needed change in planted acreage from that of the preceding year so that the resulting production will be in balance with market requirements. The performance of every potato producer has a bearing upon the ultimate market for this commodity. Therefore, to improve prospects for a successful season, each grower should adjust his own acreages in accordance with the individual State guide.

The recommended acreage adjustments necessarily assume normal weather conditions, usual planting schedules, and normal marketing patterns. The recommendations also assume average yield per acre will be obtained. With these conditions, production from the guide acreages would provide adequate supplies for all normal outlets under prospective demand conditions.

Before planting time, growers and processors should evaluate carefully their potential outlets. Potato producing areas which have developed local outlets such as starch processing facilities or livestock feeding programs for the utilization of culls and other low-grade potatoes have assured themselves of a valuable price stabilizer. Areas without such local outlets for the utilization of low-grade supplies should make efforts to establish them. The USDA stands ready to provide guidance and suggestions for such endeavors.

II. DEMAND FOR POTATOES IN 1966

At the beginning of the year, the outlook continued to be optimistic for economic expansion. Gross National Product this year is expected to rise substantially, possibly matching last year's over 7 percent gain.

Supported by rising employment and wage rates, consumer spending for goods and services rose almost 7-1/2 percent last year. Spending for food increased moderately from 1964 to 1965. Prospects for higher income per capita point to a continued strong demand for food through the summer and fall of 1966.

The supply of potatoes was low relative to market needs during the first six months of 1965. But when summer harvests became active in July and August, potato supplies increased and continued ample during the remainder of 1965. Farmers' prices increased to a record average during the first half of 1965. But prices declined and held at a moderate average during the last half. In spite of sharp price changes, total cash receipts from potato marketings increased sharply from 1964 to 1965.

A slight upward trend in potato consumption is expected during 1966. Growth in population is expected to give the market a strong base. Consumer use of fresh potatoes is expected to hold about steady. But with rising incomes, consumers are likely to increase their purchases of processed potato products, particularly frozen and dehydrated items and chips.

Although the strong economy is a positive factor in the outlook for potato marketing, prices received by growers will be influenced largely by the amount of tonnage produced. In addition, timeliness of harvest and the quality of supplies ordinarily affect market returns. Grower-processor contracts will improve the likelihood of market stability.

III. GUIDES FOR SUMMER AND FALL CROPS

The summer potato producing areas market their crops principally between early June and late September, and normally provide one-seventh of the annual crop. Fall potato areas, which store most of their crop at time of fall harvest, market their crops principally from early fall until late spring in the following year. Almost three-fourths of the national production originates in fall crop States.

For 1966, the guide recommendations for early summer and late summer potato States are for acreages equal to the respective planting totals in 1965. The guide for the fall crop is a total planted acreage 6 percent below 1965. With average yield per acre by States, the estimated production in 1966 from the combined summer and fall guide acreages is 232.2 million hundredweight, only slightly less than the average production of 233.3 million from the 1964 and 1965 crops.

The summer and fall guides combined with those previously issued for the winter and spring crops call for U. S. potato plantings in 1966 amounting to 1,357,970 acres, 5 percent less than the 1,435,600 acres reported in 1965. With 1962-65 average yields by States, U. S. potato production in 1966 would amount to 263 million hundredweight, about the same as the average from the 1964 and 1965 crops.

Acreage recommendations for individual States range from 20-percent reductions to acreages equivalent to those planted in 1965. Recommendations for equivalent acreages have resulted for several States where total acreage and per-acre yield have shown little change the past four seasons. In two fall crop producing areas, the 10 southwestern counties of Idaho and in Washington, a 20-percent reduction in acreage is recommended. The recommendations for a substantial cut in acreage result because in 1965 both producing areas almost doubled their potato plantings. Acreage-Marketing Guides for the individual summer and fall States are shown on the opposite page and on page 6.

Guides for 1966 winter potatoes were announced in August, 1965. Details on the winter potato guides are included in guide publication "AMG 45." Details on the guides for 1966 spring potatoes are included in "AMG 47."

1966 POTATO ACREAGE GUIDES
SUMMER AND FALL CROPS AND SUMMARY

Season and State	: : Acreage : guide : 1966	: 1966 guide : : as percentage: : change from : : 1965 planted:	Season and State	: : Acreage : guide : 1966	: 1966 guide : : as percentage: : change from : : 1965 planted:
	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Percent</u>		<u>Acres</u>	<u>Percent</u>
<u>Early Summer:</u>			<u>Fall:</u>		
Missouri	4,500	0	Maine	142,910	-5
Kansas	2,100	0	New Hampshire	1,500	0
Delaware	8,000	0	Vermont	2,000	0
Maryland	2,400	0	Massachusetts	4,600	0
Virginia:			Rhode Island	3,990	-5
Eastern Shore	22,000	0	Connecticut	6,430	-4
Norfolk	300	0	New York, L. I.	26,000	0
Other	<u>3,700</u>	<u>0</u>	New York, Upstate	40,000	0
Total Virginia	26,000	0	Pennsylvania	<u>34,410</u>	<u>-1</u>
North Carolina	4,300	0	8 Eastern-Fall	261,840	-3
Georgia	600	0			
Kentucky	8,000	0	Ohio	9,400	0
Tennessee	7,200	0	Indiana	4,000	0
Texas	11,900	0	Michigan	39,810	-13
California	<u>7,500</u>	<u>0</u>	Wisconsin	33,500	-15
Total E. Summer	82,500	0	Minnesota	101,000	0
			Iowa	3,000	0
<u>Late Summer:</u>			North Dakota	108,000	0
Massachusetts	1,900	0	South Dakota	5,100	0
Rhode Island	1,200	0	Nebraska	<u>8,100</u>	<u>0</u>
New York, L. I.	11,000	0	9 Central-Fall	311,910	-4
New Jersey	16,600	0			
Pennsylvania	3,300	0	Montana	7,710	-4
Ohio	4,200	0	Idaho-10 S.W. Co.	26,400	-20
Indiana	3,300	0	Idaho-Other Co.	234,080	-6
Illinois	2,500	0	Wyoming	3,510	-8
Michigan	7,400	0	Colorado	35,500	0
Wisconsin	21,500	0	Utah	9,010	-5
Minnesota	7,400	0	Nevada	1,000	0
Nebraska	3,300	0	Washington	24,800	-20
Maryland	1,000	0	Oregon-Malheur Co.	10,530	-16
Virginia	2,700	0	-Other Co.	25,490	-9
West Virginia	7,500	0	California	<u>24,280</u>	<u>-10</u>
North Carolina	3,000	0	9 Western-Fall	402,310	-8
Colorado	13,000	0			
New Mexico	2,300	0	<u>Total Fall</u>	976,060	-6
Washington	19,000	0			
California	<u>8,600</u>	<u>0</u>	Total Winter	19,000	-3
Total L. Summer	140,700	0	Total Spring	139,710	-12
			Total Summer	223,200	0
			<u>Total Fall</u>	976,060	-6
			<u>U. S.</u>	1,357,970	-5

1966 POTATO MARKETING GUIDES
SUMMER AND FALL CROPS AND SUMMARY

Season and State	:Marketing: : guide : : 1966 : <u>1,000 cwt.</u>	Season and State	:Marketing: : guide : : 1966 : <u>1,000 cwt.</u>
<u>Early Summer:</u>		<u>Fall:</u>	
Missouri	405	Maine	37,013
Kansas	176	New Hampshire	284
Delaware	1,608	Vermont	356
Maryland	288	Massachusetts	989
Virginia:		Rhode Island	956
Eastern Shore	2,838	Connecticut	1,408
Norfolk	29	New York, L. I.	7,176
Other	240	New York, Upstate	8,720
Total Virginia	3,107	Pennsylvania	6,571
North Carolina	507	8 Eastern-Fall	63,473
Georgia	31		
Kentucky	512	Ohio	1,777
Tennessee	540	Indiana	932
Texas	2,130	Michigan	7,245
California	2,460	Wisconsin	6,733
Total E. Summer	11,764	Minnesota	11,109
		Iowa	417
<u>Late Summer:</u>		North Dakota	12,634
Massachusetts	378	South Dakota	510
Rhode Island	229	Nebraska	1,515
New York, L. I.	2,849	9 Central-Fall	42,872
New Jersey	3,967		
Pennsylvania	587	Montana	1,272
Ohio	655	Idaho - 10 S. W. Co.	6,996
Indiana	690	Idaho - Other Co.	44,010
Illinois	250	Wyoming	519
Michigan	1,036	Colorado	7,739
Wisconsin	3,784	Utah	1,387
Minnesota	1,110	Nevada	157
Nebraska	502	Washington	7,886
Maryland	91	Oregon-Malheur Co.	2,737
Virginia	192	" - Other Co.	6,116
West Virginia	480	California	6,191
North Carolina	402	9 Western-Fall	85,010
Colorado	2,509		
New Mexico	375	<u>Total Fall</u>	<u>191,355</u>
Washington	6,061	Total Winter	3,551
California	2,915	Total Spring	27,268
Total L. Summer	29,062	Total Summer	40,826
		<u>Total Fall</u>	<u>191,355</u>
		U. S.	263,000

IV. NATIONAL MARKETING GUIDE

The national potato marketing guide recommended for 1966 is 263 million hundredweight. This is 9 percent less than the large production in 1965 but is 10 percent more than the small 1964 crop. The balance sheet used to establish the 1966 marketing guide is shown below:

Utilization items	: 1963	: 1964	: Estimated	: Guide
	:	:	: 1965	: 1966
<u>Million cwt.</u>				
Food	213.3	197.4	219.5	222.7
Seed	20.3	21.6	21.5	20.5
Residual	38.1	20.3	47.9	19.8
Total	271.7	239.4	288.9	263.0

Adverse weather in the 1964 season resulted in a small potato crop. Market supplies of potatoes available to consumers were tight, and retail prices were high. The total use of potatoes for food in the 1964 season was 7 percent below 1963.

Potato supply has been ample in the 1965 marketing year. Total potato use for food from the 1965 crop will likely show a substantial gain compared with 1964. And the resumption of the upward trend in potato food use is expected to continue at least through the 1966 season.

Consumers are likely to continue to demand more processed potato products, particularly frozen items and chips. At the same time, they may decrease their per-capita use of fresh potatoes. The percentage of the total food potatoes accounted for by processed products has increased to 34 percent, and the fresh-share percentage has declined to 66 percent.

The quantity of potatoes used for seed has shown relatively small year-to-year change. Much of the seed used is certified stock harvested in fall producing areas including Maine, Wisconsin, the Red River Valley and Idaho. The average application of seed is 15 hundredweight per acre.

The principal uses of potatoes are for food and for seed. Commingled with food and seed supplies are quantities removed in the grading process and surplus stocks. Quantities not required for food and seed and those removed in the grading process -- the so-called residual quantities -- are moved to livestock feeders or to starch plants. Some of the residual quantity also is accounted for by shrinkage, waste and loss. A below-average residual quantity is anticipated in 1966. With the growth in processing, a higher percentage of the crop is utilized, and waste of low grade stocks is reduced.

V. SEASONAL AND STATE GUIDES

Each season's share of the U. S. total marketing guide for 1966 is based on the seasonal production as a percentage of the U. S. average production. For each State in the summer and fall season, the marketing guide is based on the 1962-65 average production. But the average production for each State was adjusted slightly so that the sum of the States' production for each seasonal group is equal to the marketing guide target.

The estimated yield per acre in 1966 is equal to the 1962-65 average yield. The marketing guide for each State is divided by the estimated yield for 1966 to obtain the acreage guide recommendation. The acreage guide for each State and area was adjusted when applicable so that the acreage guide is at least 80 percent of last year's acreage, but no more than 100 percent of that acreage.

A summary of the seasonal acreage-marketing guides for 1966 is shown below:

Season	:	:	: Acreage :	:	:
	:Planted	:Acreage:	guide, 1966:	Production;	: Marketing
	:acreage,	: guide,	as percent	: average	: guide,
	: 1965	: 1966	: planted	: 1964 and	: 1966
	:	:	: acreage,	: 1965	:
	:	:	: 1965	:	:
	1,000	1,000		Mil.	Mil.
	<u>acres</u>	<u>acres</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>cwt.</u>	<u>cwt.</u>
Winter	19.5	19.0	97	3.7	3.6
Early Spring	36.0	30.8	86	4.5	4.6
Late Spring	123.3	108.9	88	22.7	22.5
Early Summer	82.5	82.5	100	11.7	11.8
Late Summer	140.7	140.7	100	28.8	29.1
Fall	1,033.6	976.1	94	192.8	191.4
U. S.	1,435.6	1,358.0	95	264.2	263.0

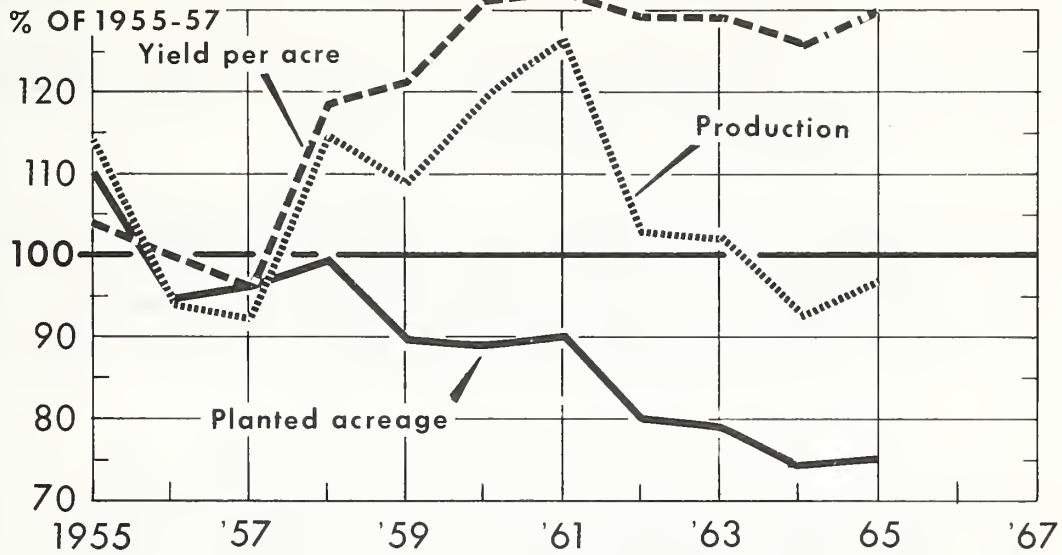
VI. SEASONAL TRENDS

Early Summer Potatoes

Harvesting of early summer potatoes ordinarily begins early in June and is active into late summer. In the past several seasons, there has been a significant overlap of marketings from the late spring crop grown in eastern North Carolina and the early summer harvest on the eastern shore of Virginia. Marketings of California spring potatoes are relatively heavy during the early portion of the early summer shipping season. Movement of potatoes from Delaware is relatively light during the early summer with peak volume occurring in late summer.

POTATOES

Early Summer Crop

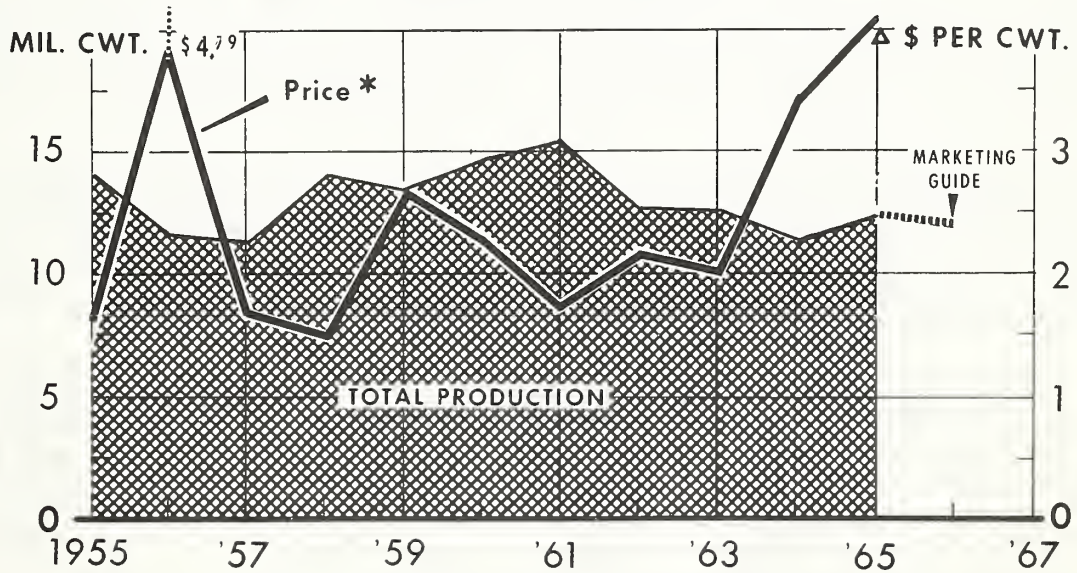


U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. C & MS 6-66 (2) CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE

EARLY SUMMER POTATOES

Production and Price



* SEASON AVERAGE PRICE RECEIVED BY FARMERS. Δ PRELIMINARY.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. C & MS 5-66 (2) CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE

Approximately 86 percent of the early summer crop is sold off-farm and the remainder is used on farms where grown. The bulk of early summer potatoes is sold fresh for table use. But use of early summer potatoes by chippers has trended upward. Last season, approximately 15 percent of the crop was sold for chips. A small volume of early summer potatoes is exported to Canada.

Early summer production in 1965 amounted to 11.9 million hundredweight, an increase of 400,000 hundredweight compared with 1964. In 1965, 25 percent of the total early summer crop was produced in Virginia, 21 percent in California, 18 percent in Texas, and 15 percent in Delaware.

The market for early summer potatoes was strong during June and the first half of July in 1965. But potato prices broke sharply about mid-July and eased downward during the late summer. The average price received by farmers for the 1965 early summer crop was approximately \$4.16 per hundredweight. This compared to \$3.37 in 1964, and \$2.02 in 1963. The value of early summer production in 1965 increased to a new record of almost \$50 million, up \$11 million from 1964.

Plantings of early summer potatoes have shown a downward trend. Total acreage, which was at an all-time low in 1964, was increased slightly in 1965. In the past eight seasons, average per-acre yields have held within a narrow range. Since 1962, total production has shown little change. The supply of early summer potatoes has shown an improving balance compared with market needs. Because of the relative stability in total plantings, average yield per acre, and production, planting recommendations in 1966 for all early summer producing areas are acreages equivalent to the respective levels in 1965.

Late Summer Potatoes

Harvest of late summer potatoes begins early in July and continues into early fall. The crop is grown throughout the northern tier of States and in Colorado and California. In 1965, 21 percent of the total production originated in Washington, 14 percent in New Jersey, 13 percent in Wisconsin, 10 percent in Long Island, 10 percent in California, and 8 percent in Colorado.

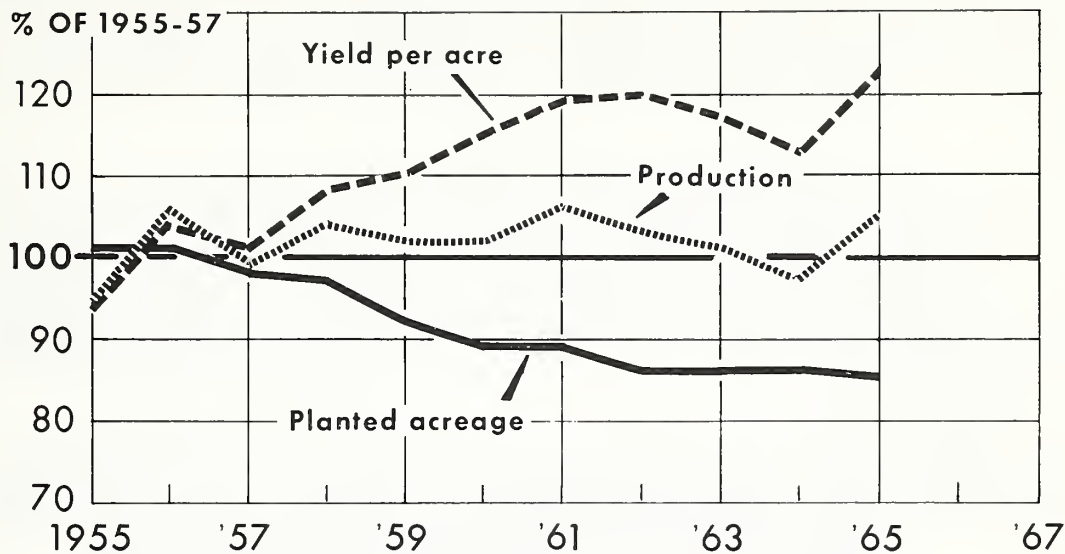
Approximately 90 percent of the crop is sold off-farm, and 10 percent is used or accounted for on farms where grown. The fresh table outlets continue to absorb the bulk of off-farm sales. But there has been an increasing demand for late summer potatoes for chipping. In addition, processors of frozen potatoes, particularly those located in Washington, Idaho and Maine, increased their utilization of late summer supply in 1965.

In 1965, total late summer production was 29.9 million hundredweight, 8 percent more than in 1964. The market for late summer potatoes showed a declining trend between mid-July and late August. Prices stabilized and held at generally moderate levels during September, 1965. Prices received by farmers averaged \$2.52 per hundredweight in August, 1965 and \$1.94 in September, off 12 percent from the August-September average in 1964.

Total acreage of late summer potatoes showed a sharp downward trend during the 1950's and through 1962. Since 1962, however, total acreage has shown little change. The total plantings in 1965 were 140,700 acres, 1,600 acres less than in 1964.

POTATOES

Late Summer Crop



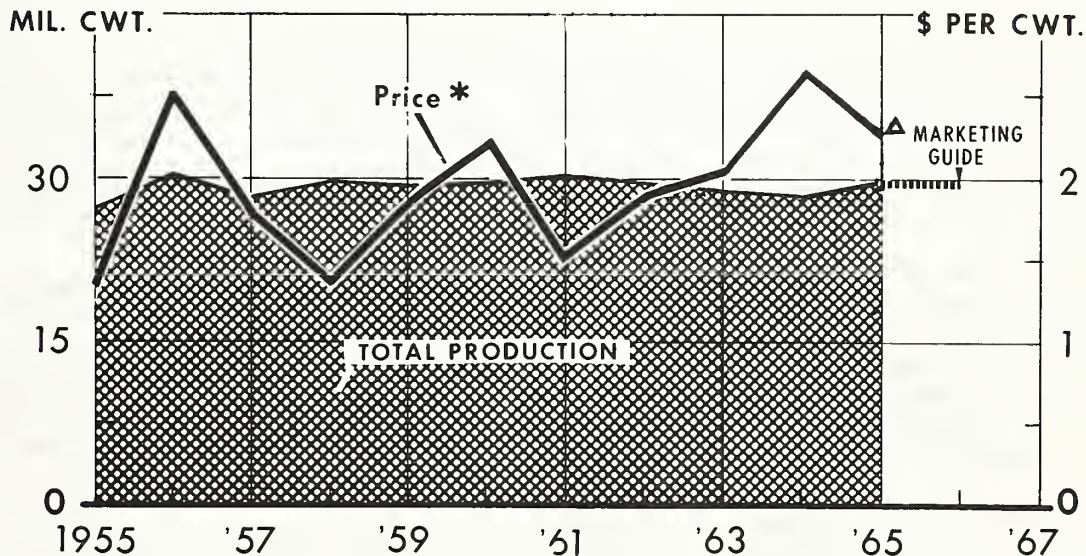
EXCLUDES LATE SUMMER CROP FOR IDAHO AND DREGON RECLASSIFIED AS FALL.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. C & MS 8-66 (2) CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE

LATE SUMMER POTATOES

Production and Price



EXCLUDES LATE SUMMER CROP FOR IDAHO AND DREGON RECLASSIFIED AS FALL.
 * SEASON AVERAGE PRICE RECEIVED BY FARMERS. Δ PRELIMINARY.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. C & MS 7-66 (2) CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE

Since 1959, the average yield per acre in the late summer season has held within a narrow range. In 1965, yield per acre was 215 hundredweight, a new record. Total production has shown little change since 1962.

The acreage guides in 1966 for each of the late summer producing areas are recommendations for no change in acreage compared with 1965. The guides for 1966 reflect the relative stability in production and in total market requirements for late summer potatoes.

Fall Crop

The percentage of the U. S. potato crop grown in the fall group of States has shown an upward trend. In 1965, almost 74 percent of the U. S. crop originated in the fall States. This compared with 65 percent in 1955. Several years ago, the West replaced the East in first place in regional production. Last season, the western region accounted for 47 percent of the total fall crop. The eastern region produced 29 percent of the fall total, and the central region, 23 percent.

Since 1961, year-to-year changes in total fall acreage have ranged from 1 to 10 percent. Total plantings in 1965 were 7 percent more than in 1964. The increase in total plantings was concentrated in Idaho, Washington, and Michigan.

Fall crop yield per acre in 1965 increased to a new record, 212 hundredweight. This compared with 185 hundredweight in 1964, and the old record of 206 in 1963.

Total fall production in 1965 of 213.4 million hundredweight was a new record and was 24 percent above the small 1964 crop of 172.2 million. Idaho accounted for 22 million hundredweight of the total fall crop increase of 41 million hundredweight. The crop in Washington was up five million hundredweight.

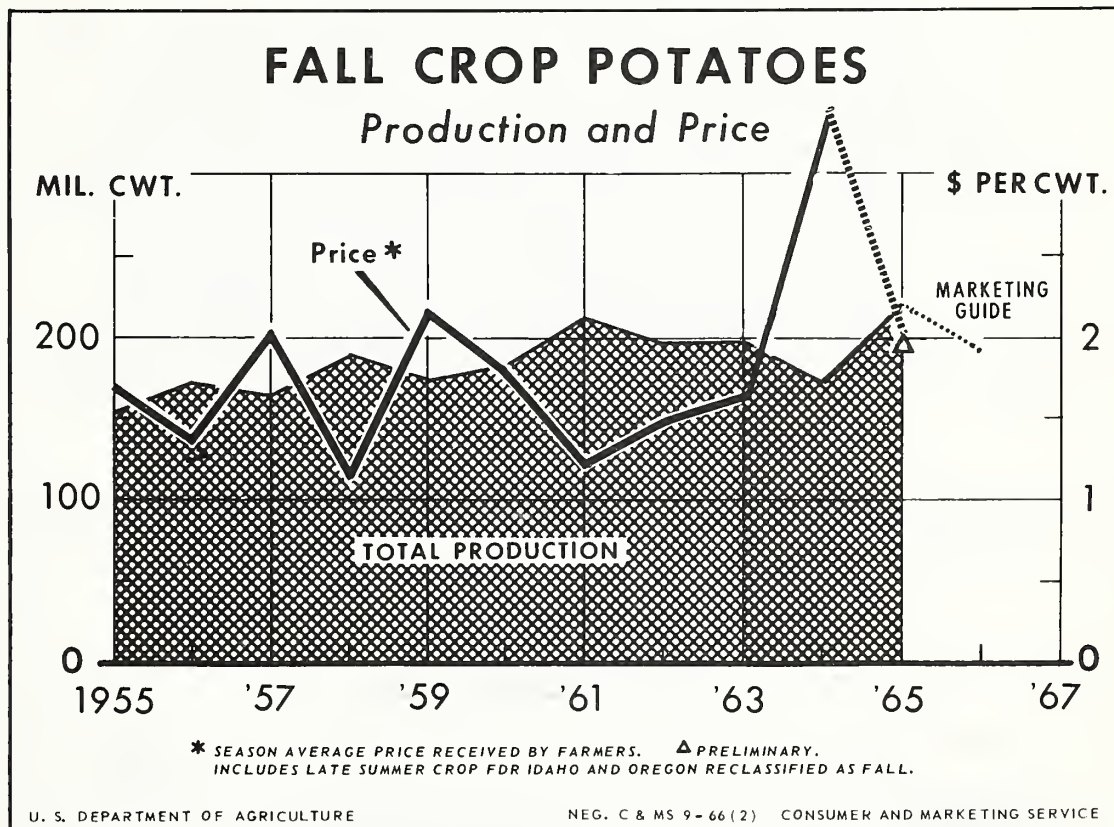
Disappearance of 1965 fall crop potatoes from time of harvest to February 1, 1966 was an all-time record. Disappearance amounted to 117.1 million hundredweight compared with 98.5 million a year earlier, and 107.1 million in the like period in 1963. Total storage holdings as of February 1, 1966 amounted to 96.3 million hundredweight, or 31 percent more than a year earlier but slightly below the record total on February 1, 1962.

The record rate of disappearance of 1965 fall storage supplies was due partly to a heavy use by food processors and partly to a high shrinkage and loss in storages. Movement of 1965 fall crop potatoes to fresh market outlets and to chippers was indicated to be about equal to the volume reported through late winter a year ago. In spite of the heavy supply, prices received by farmers for 1965 fall storage supplies held in a moderate range. The remaining storage supply is expected to exert pressure on markets during the spring.

The 1966 acreage guide for the fall crop is for a total acreage 6 percent below 1965. Guide acreages equivalent to last year's plantings are recommended for 14 States. Reductions ranging from 1 to 20 percent are recommended in 9 States. In 1965, the total acreage in the 10 southwestern counties of Idaho

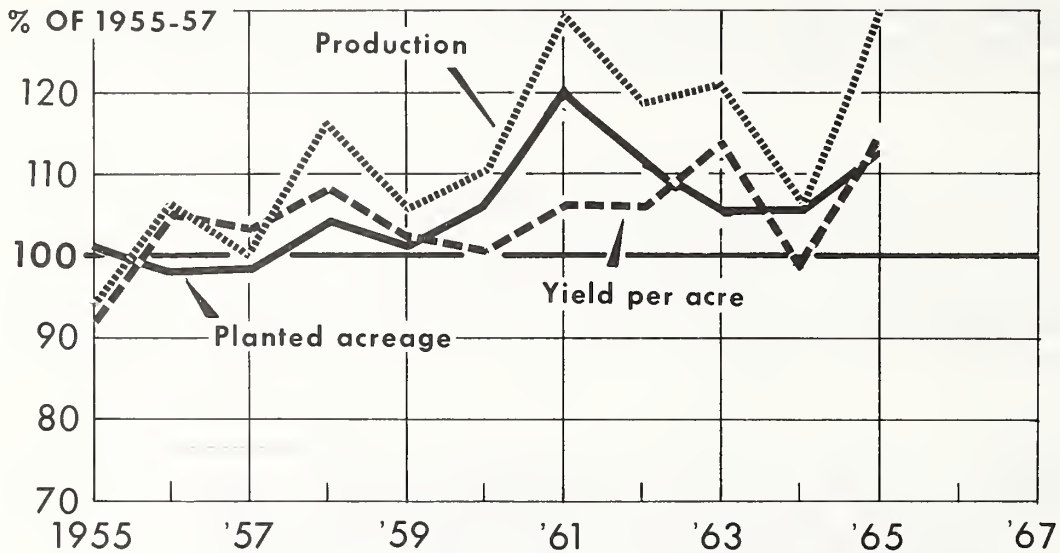
was increased 73 percent and in the Washington fall area, 82 percent. The 1966 guide recommendations for southwestern Idaho and for the Washington fall crop call for a 20-percent reduction in acreage.

The fall marketing guide for 1966 is 191.4 million hundredweight. This is 11 percent below the record 1965 production, but is one percent more than the 1960-64 average crop. Additional details for the fall crop are shown below and in the charts on pages 14 and 15.



POTATOES

Fall Crop



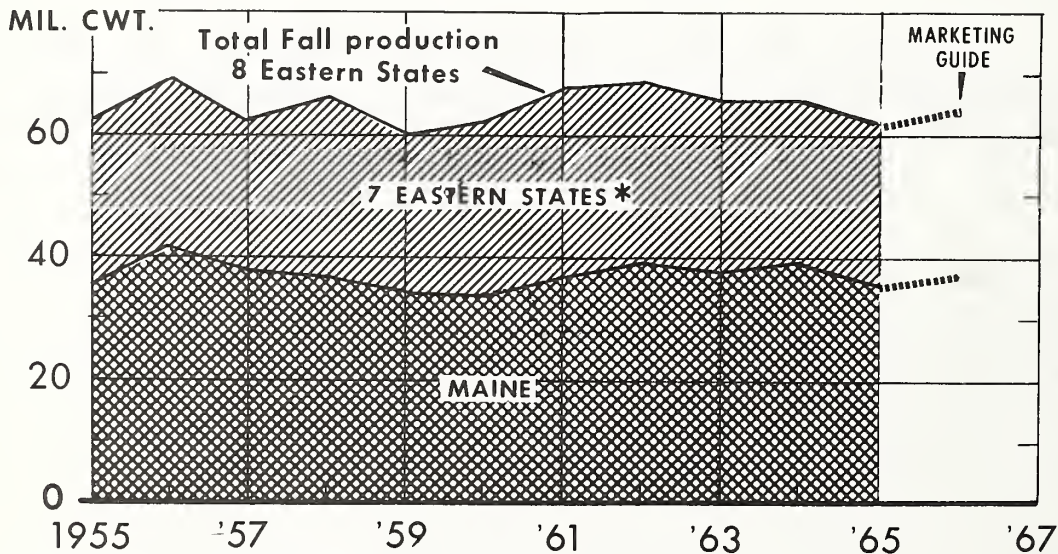
INCLUDES LATE SUMMER CROP FOR IDAHO AND OREGON RECLASSIFIED AS FALL.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. C & MS 10-66 (2) CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE

POTATOES

Eastern Fall Crop



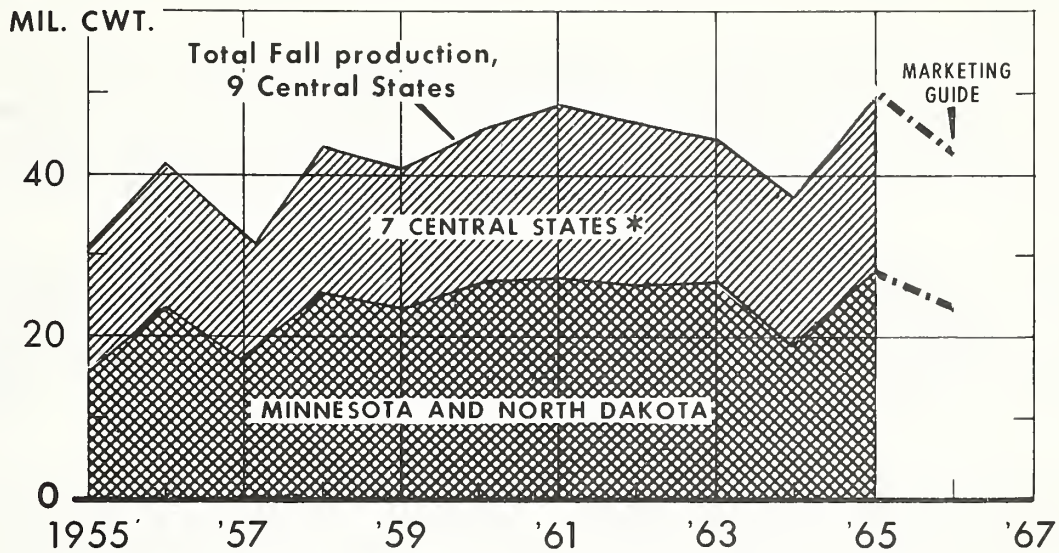
*INCLUDES NEW HAMPSHIRE, VERMONT, MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, CONNECTICUT, NEW YORK, AND PENNSYLVANIA.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. C&MS 13-66 (2) CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE

POTATOES

Central Fall Crop



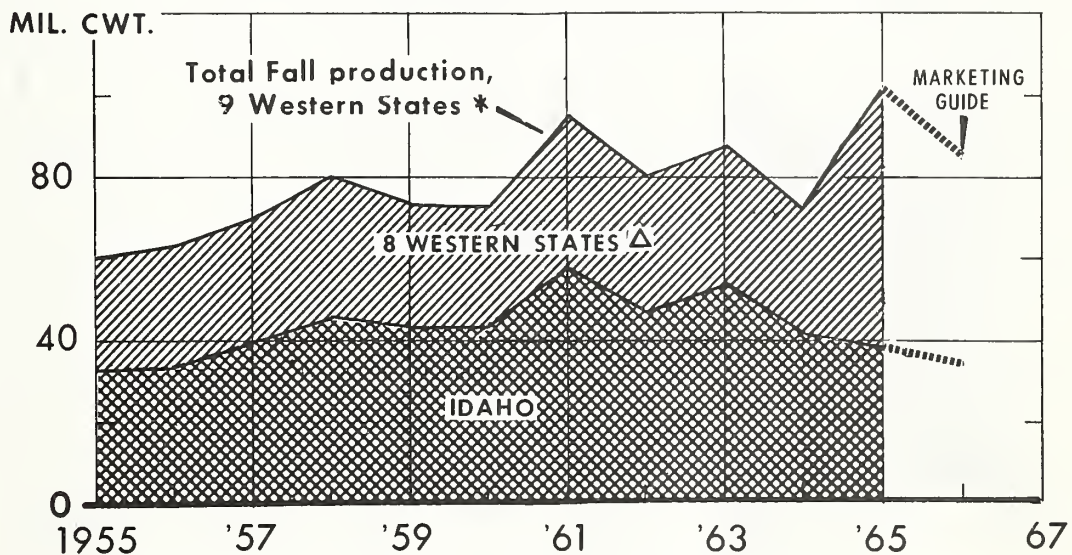
* INCLUDES OHIO, INDIANA, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, IOWA, SOUTH DAKOTA AND NEBRASKA.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. C & MS 12-66 (2) CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE

POTATOES

Western Fall Crop



* INCLUDES LATE SUMMER CROP FOR IDAHO AND OREGON - RECLASSIFIED AS "FALL".

Δ INCLUDES CALIFORNIA, COLORADO, MONTANA, NEVADA, OREGON, WASHINGTON, WYOMING AND UTAH.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. C & MS 14-66 (2) CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE

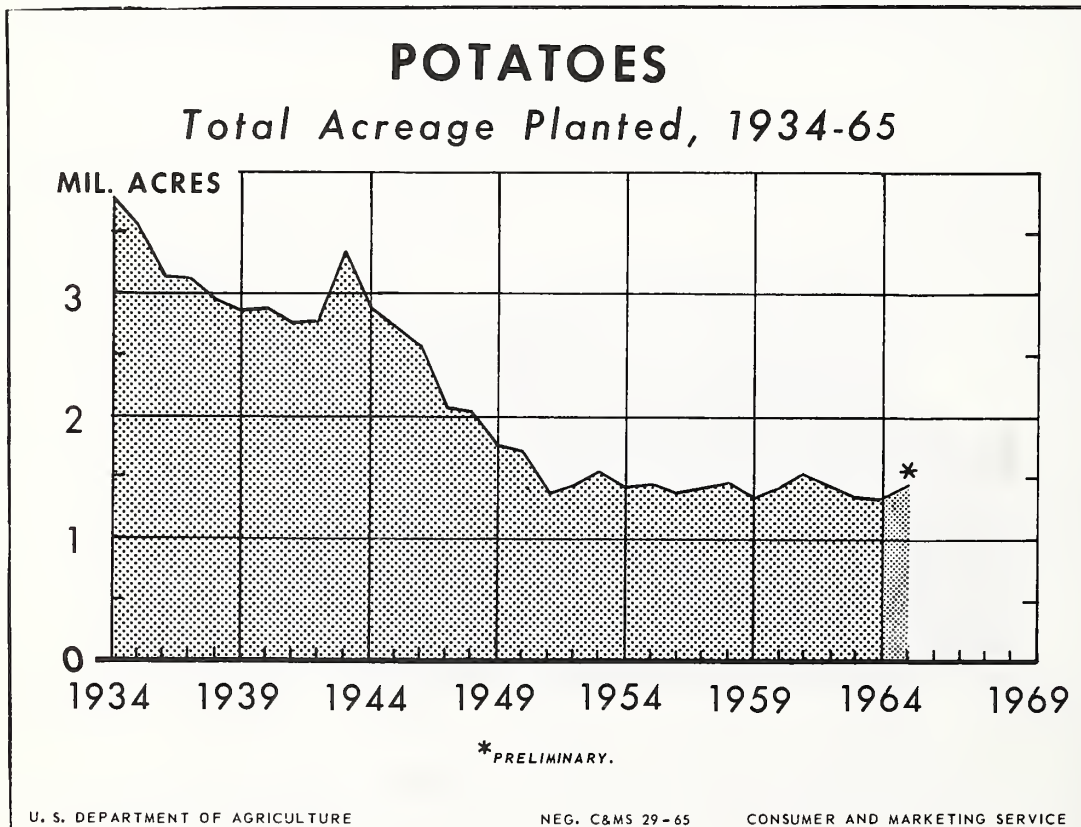
VII. SUMMARY OF THE U. S. POTATO INDUSTRY

Some of the levels and trends in the potato industry considered in the preparation of the potato guides are described in the commentary and charts that follow.

The total acreage planted to potatoes in 1965 was 1,435,500 acres or 8 percent more than was planted in 1964. Total acreage planted for fall harvest was 1,031,500 acres or almost 72 percent of the U. S. total. Early summer plantings accounted for 6 percent of the total acreage, and late summer, 10 percent.

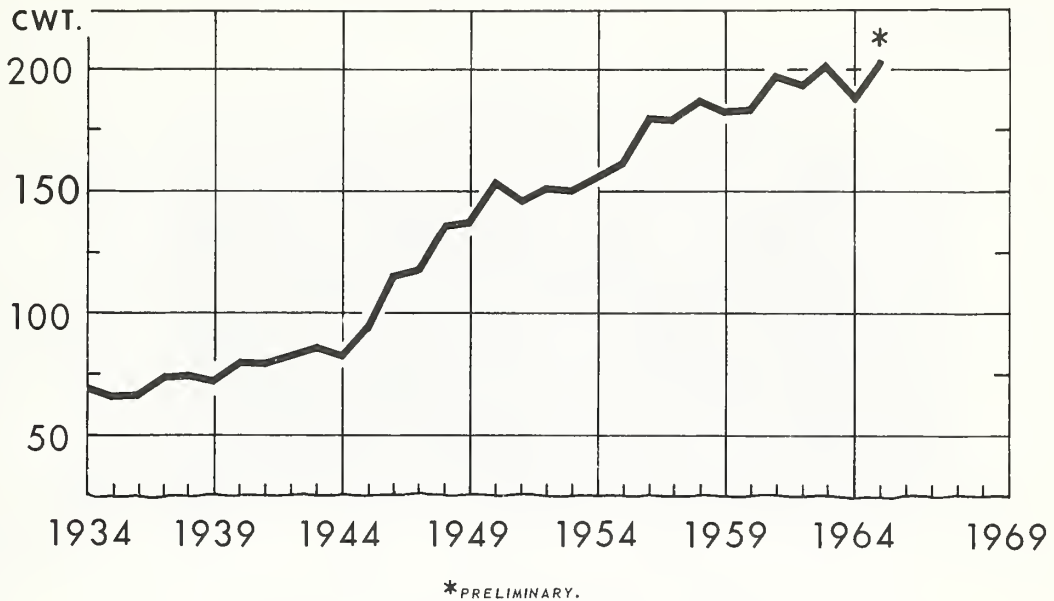
The U. S. average potato yield per-acre in 1965 of 206 hundredweight was a record. This record resulted in spite of adverse weather which included hurricane damage to the winter crop in Florida, extremes in rainfall in the Midwest, and freeze-damage to unharvested fields in several northern States. Washington growers reported an average per-acre yield in 1965 of 331 hundredweight, which was the top yield among the States.

The U. S. total potato crop in 1965 was 288.9 million hundredweight or 21 percent more than the small 1964 crop when per-acre yield was below average. The 1965 crop was the third largest on record; the 1961 and 1946 crops were larger. Almost three-fourths of last season's crop was produced in the fall group of States.



POTATOES

Yield per Acre, 1934-65



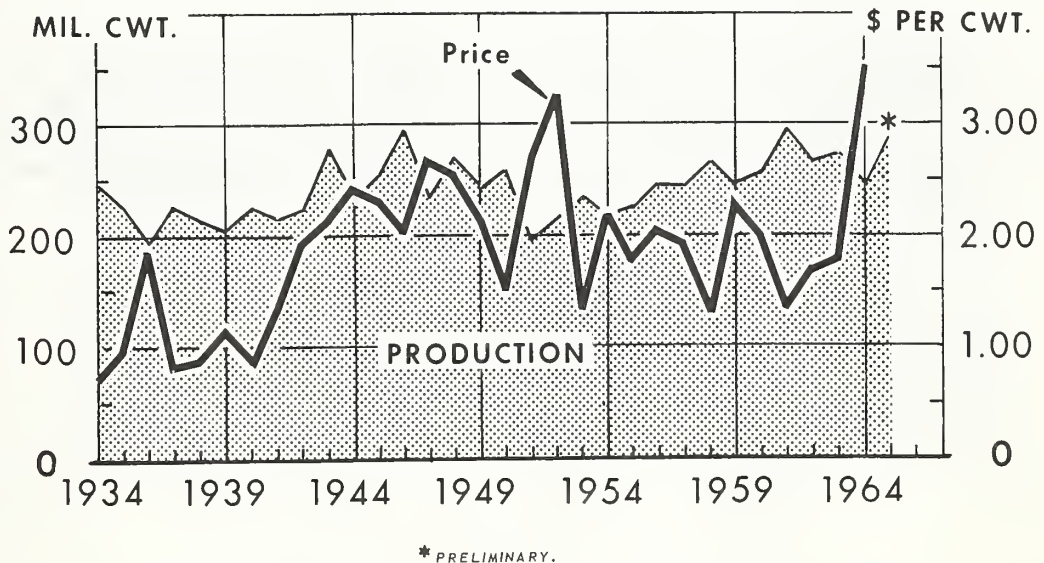
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. C&MS 33-65

CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE

POTATOES

U. S. Production and Average Price Received by Farmers, 1934-65



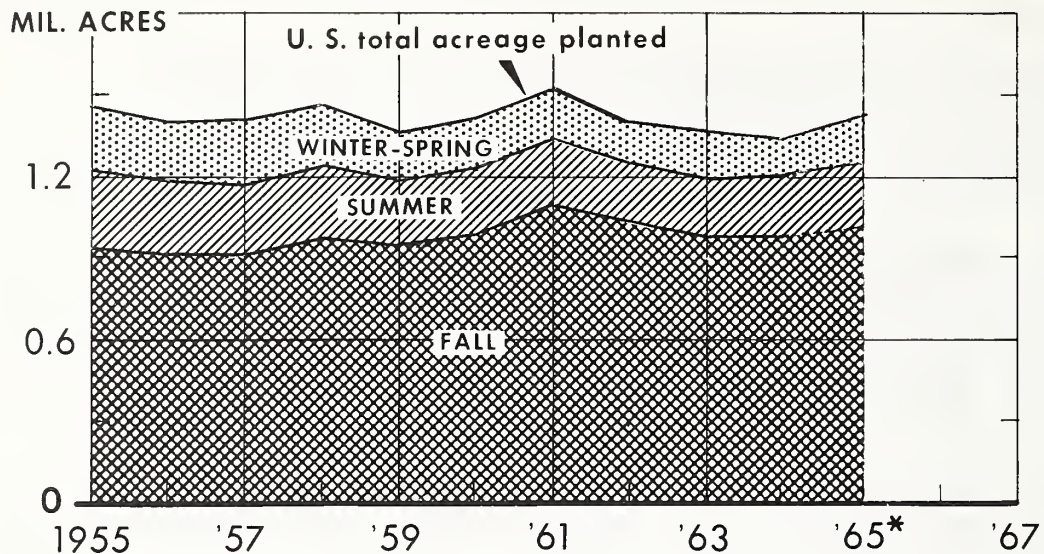
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. C&MS 30-65 (9)

CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE

POTATOES

Seasonal Acreage



LATE SUMMER CROP FOR IDAHO AND OREGON RECLASSIFIED AS FALL. * PRELIMINARY.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

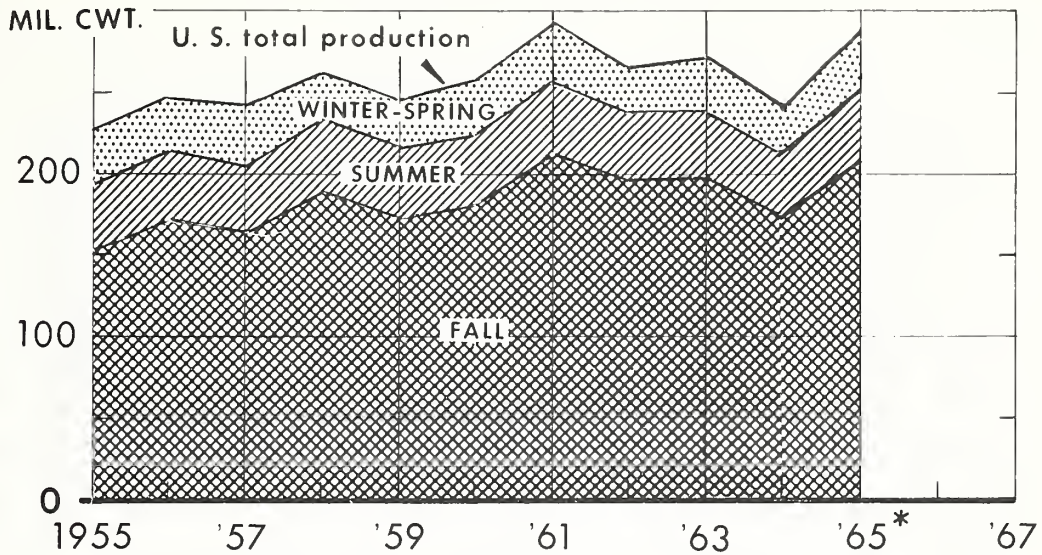
NEG. C & MS 3-65 (9) CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE

The percentage of the U. S. crop originating in fall crop States has shown a gradual uptrend. Idaho and Maine are the leading potato States. In 1965, Idaho harvested 20 percent of the U. S. potato acreage, and 21 percent of the U. S. production. Almost 11 percent of the U. S. total potato acreage and 12 percent of the total production originated in Maine.

Due to adverse weather combined with a cut in total acreage, potato production in 1964 was 239.4 million hundredweight, the smallest crop in a decade. Use for food and seed combined in 1964 accounted for 92 percent of the total production compared with 86 percent in 1963, and 79 percent in 1961. The close balance between production and the combined need for food and seed in the 1964-65 season resulted in a strong market for potatoes.

POTATOES

Seasonal Production



LATE SUMMER CROP FOR IDAHO AND OREGON RECLASSIFIED AS FALL.

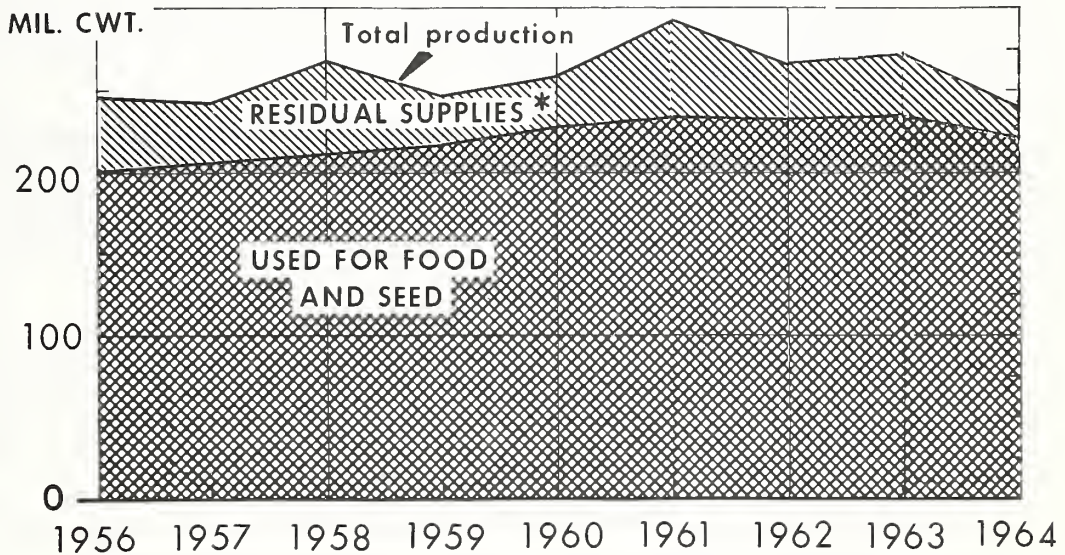
* PRELIMINARY.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. C & MS 4-65 (9) CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE

POTATOES

Production and Utilization

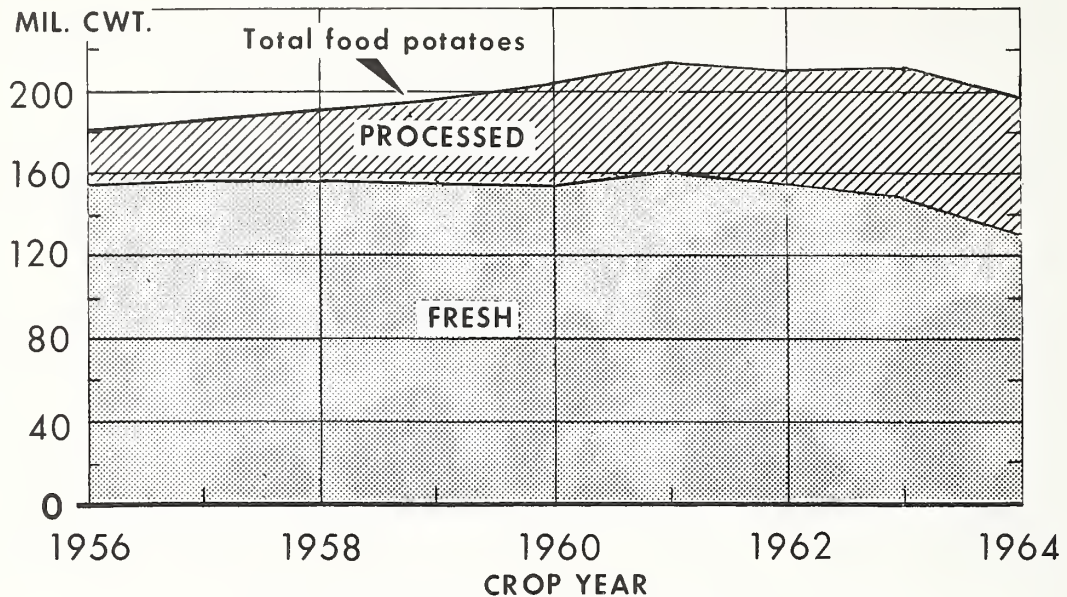


* USED FOR STARCH, FLOUR, LIVESTOCK FEED, SHRINKAGE AND WASTE.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. C & MS 11-65 (9) CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE

POTATOES USED FOR FOOD FRESH AND PROCESSED



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

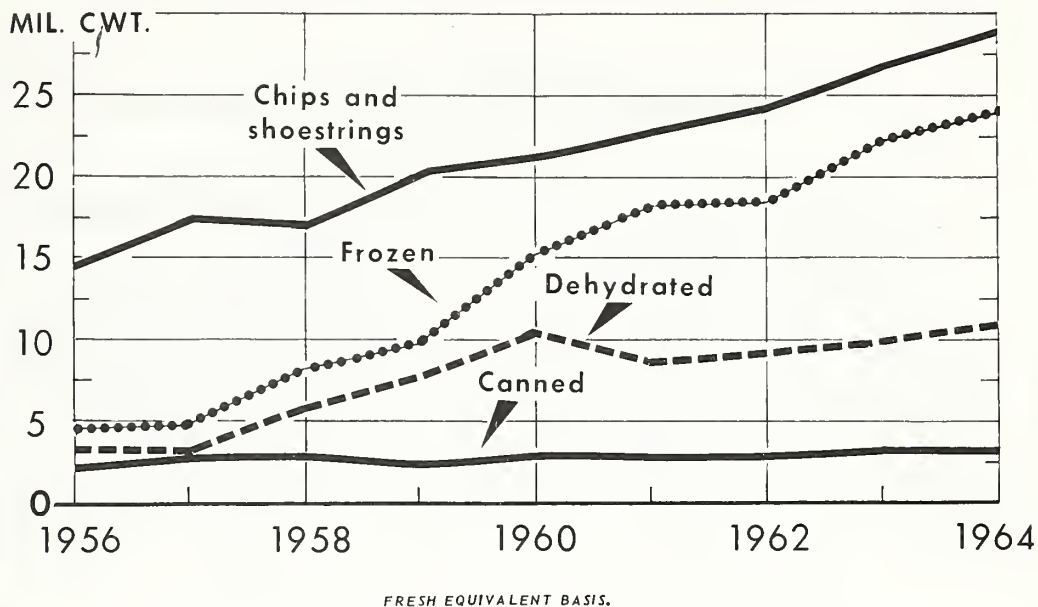
NEG. C&MS 24-65 (9) CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE

In 1964, consumption of fresh potatoes was down 13 percent compared with a year earlier. Food processors, however, utilized 7 percent more raw product. Almost 34 percent of the total 1964 quantity of potatoes used for food was in the form of processed products, and 66 percent consisted of fresh supplies. The tonnage of potatoes used in the manufacture of food products increased almost 100 percent between 1958 and 1964.

Due to the construction of new plants plus the expansion in capacity in some existing facilities, raw product utilization by food processors has increased sharply. Sales of processed potato products have been expanding due to the improvement in their quality and their widespread distribution and year-round availability. Gains in consumer disposable income have also aided in expanding sales of processed products.

The per capita consumption of potatoes has stabilized chiefly due to the uptrend in the consumption of processed products. For the next several years, total per capita use of fresh and processed potatoes is expected to hold within a narrow range.

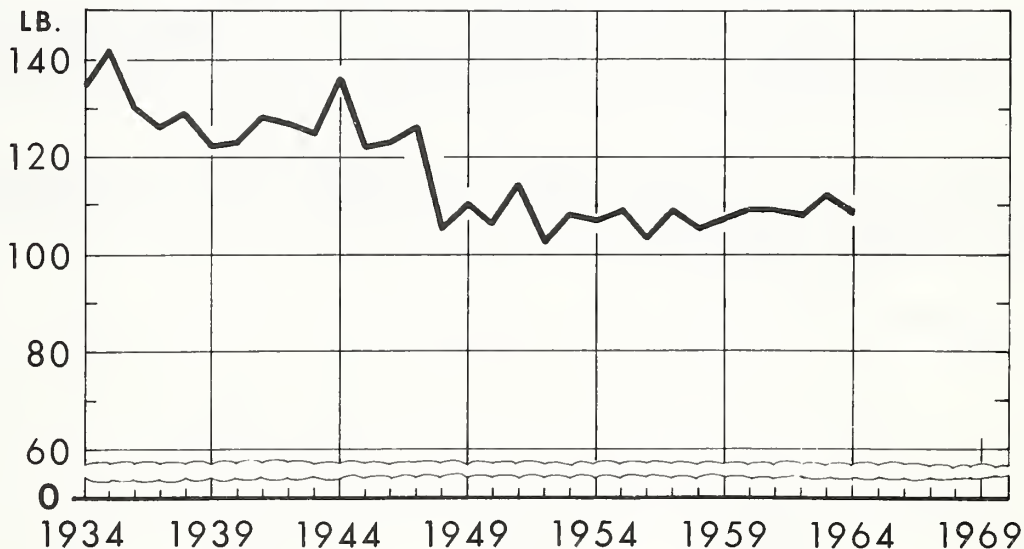
VOLUME OF POTATOES FOR FOOD PRODUCTS SHOWS GAIN



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. C&MS 26-65 (9) CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE

POTATOES PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION *



*

CIVILIAN CONSUMPTION.

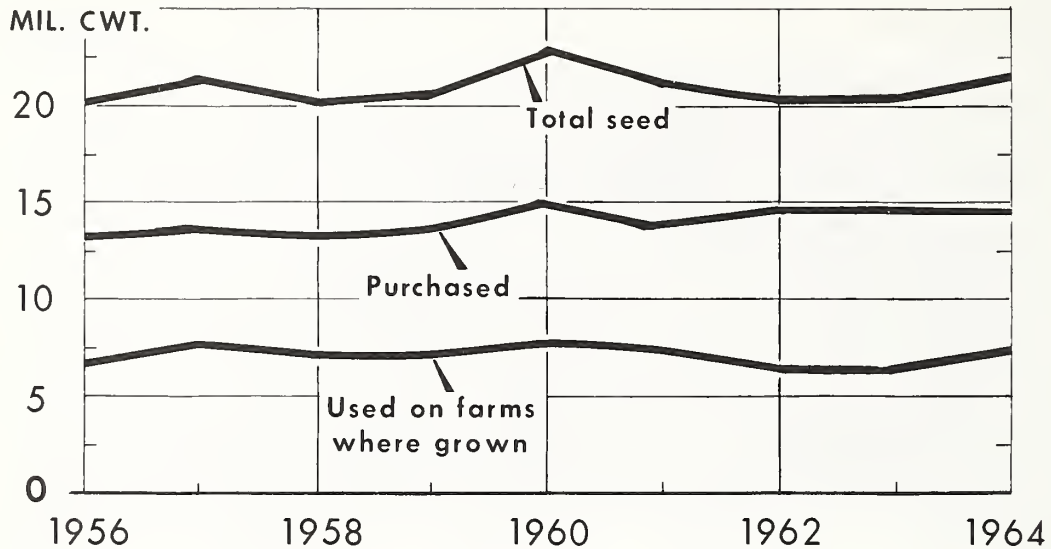
INCLUDES FRESH WEIGHT EQUIVALENT OF PROCESSED POTATOES.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. C&MS 32-65

CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE

POTATO SEED USE STEADY; OFF-FARM PURCHASES GAIN



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

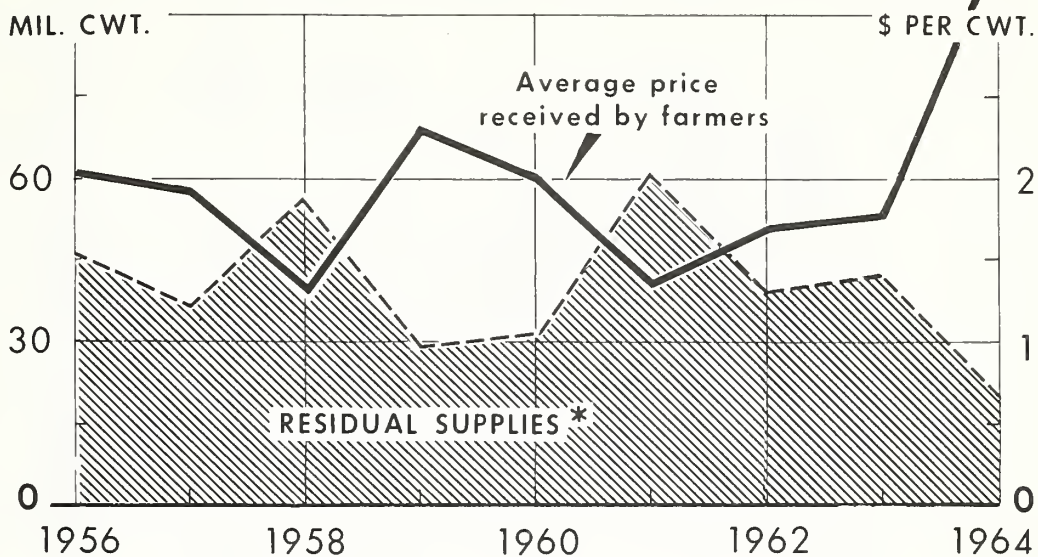
NEG. C&MS 25-65 (9) CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE

Potato seed requirements have changed little in the past several seasons. Approximately 9 percent of the total crop produced in 1964 was used for seeding 1965 acreages. Seed application per acre was approximately 15 hundredweight.

The season average prices received for potatoes by farmers show an inverse relationship with total residual supplies. In the 1964 marketing year, when the residual supply was one of the smallest on record, farmers' prices averaged at an all-time high, or \$3.50 per hundredweight.

In the chart on the opposite page, the diagonal black line represents the 1952-64 average relationship of potato production and the crop year average price received by farmers.

POTATO PRICES DEPRESSED WHEN RESIDUAL SUPPLIES LARGE

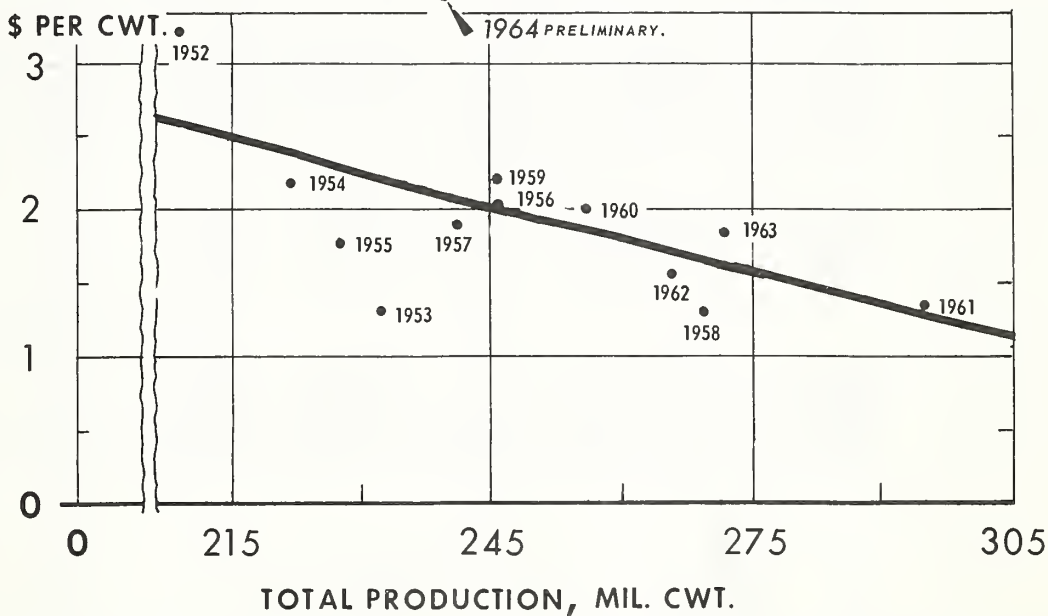


* STARCH, FLOUR, LIVESTOCK FEED, SHRINKAGE AND WASTE.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. C&MS 27-65 (9) CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE

POTATO PRODUCTION AND AVERAGE PRICE RECEIVED BY FARMERS



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

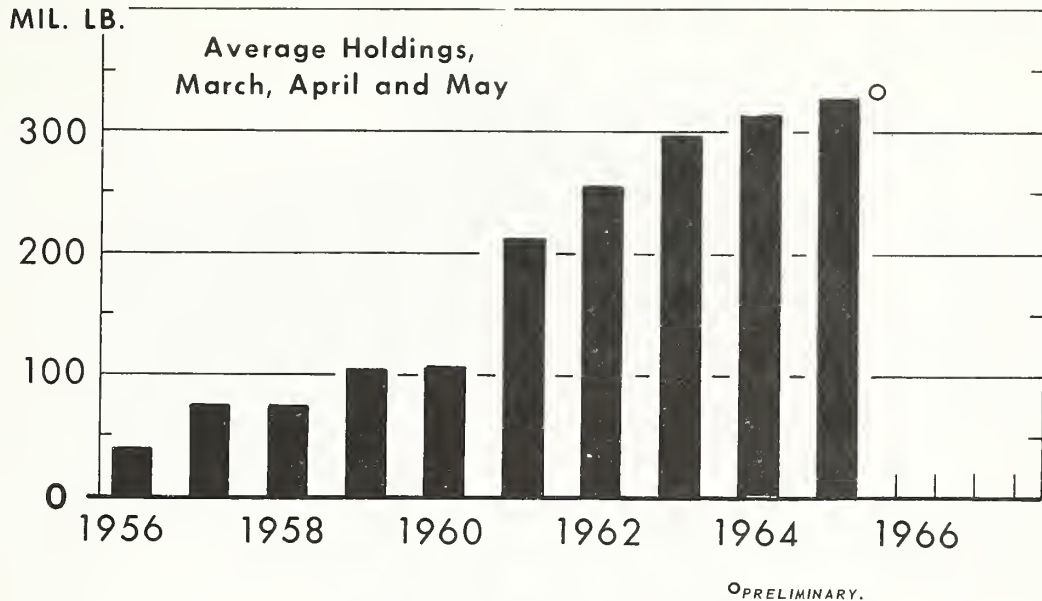
NEG. C&MS 23-65 (10) CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE

Potatoes: Utilization of 1956-64 crops

Utilization items :	Crop year								
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
	Thousand cwt.								
Fresh food:									
Tablestock (sales)	146,048	148,408	148,868	149,123	149,199	153,337	150,893	146,532	127,016
Farm household	9,312	8,176	7,279	5,920	5,449	5,236	4,843	4,511	3,977
Subtotal	155,360	156,584	156,147	155,043	154,648	158,573	155,736	151,043	130,993
Processed food:									
Chips, shoestrings	14,566	17,356	17,063	20,085	21,018	22,642	24,086	26,693	28,783
Dehydration	3,223	3,776	5,917	7,656	10,104	8,518	9,280	9,909	10,801
Frozen	4,675	4,827	8,263	9,918	15,042	18,138	18,400	22,425	23,654
Canned	2,283	2,606	2,864	2,447	2,809	2,775	2,926	3,240	3,201
Subtotal	24,747	28,565	34,107	40,106	48,973	52,073	54,692	62,267	66,439
(1) Total food	180,107	185,149	190,254	195,149	203,621	210,646	210,428	213,310	197,432
(2) Starch, flour	18,336	12,691	18,387	7,718	10,177	20,493	11,285	11,737	2,990
(3) Feed sales	7,675	8,950	18,918	6,607	5,348	20,340	7,913	10,103	5,587
Feed on farms	4,148	2,718	3,916	3,085	2,909	4,234	3,381	3,128	1,828
Total	11,823	11,668	22,834	9,692	8,257	24,574	11,294	13,231	7,415
(4) Seed sales	13,435	13,641	13,079	13,583	14,823	13,823	14,333	14,159	14,165
Seed on farm	6,752	7,577	7,086	7,166	7,707	7,452	6,085	6,094	7,468
Total	20,187	21,218	20,165	20,749	22,530	21,275	20,418	20,253	21,633
(5) Shrinkage, loss	15,339	11,796	15,257	12,491	12,850	16,606	13,278	13,199	9,933
(6) Production	245,792	242,522	266,897	245,799	257,435	293,594	266,703	271,730	239,403

POTATOES

Frozen French Fried Stocks



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. C&MS 78-65 (9) CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE

In 1964, the total pack of frozen potato products, including French fried, whipped and diced, and water blanched, was 1.1 billion pounds, according to reports compiled by the National Association of Frozen Food Packers. The 1963 pack was 862 million pounds. Almost nine-tenths of the 1964 pack consisted of frozen French fried. Stocks of frozen French fried ordinarily increase during the fall and winter, and peak in the spring. On January 31, 1966, total stocks of frozen French fried held in cold storages amounted to 374 million pounds. This was a gain of almost 96 million pounds compared with a year earlier.

VIII. STATE SUMMARIES

The rank of States in potato production is shown on page 26. Potato summaries for selected States are shown on pages 27-43.

Potatoes: State rank and production, 1965 crop

State, rank	Production, 1965	State, rank	Production, 1965
	<u>1,000 cwt.</u>		<u>1,000 cwt.</u>
1. Idaho	61,695	31. Kentucky	560
2. Maine	35,224	32. Tennessee	540
3. California	31,979	33. Missouri **	450
4. New York	19,425	33. West Virginia **	450
5. Washington	16,560	35. Iowa	435
6. North Dakota	15,225	36. Maryland	402
7. Minnesota	13,368	37. New Mexico	352
8. Wisconsin	11,865	38. Vermont	350
9. Colorado	11,071	39. Illinois	338
10. Oregon	9,752	40. New Hampshire	278
11. Michigan	9,494	41. Arkansas	265
12. Pennsylvania	7,534	42. South Carolina	230
13. Florida	6,082	43. Kansas	190
14. New Jersey	4,150	44. Nevada	180
15. Virginia	3,167	45. Mississippi	174
16. Texas	2,890	46. Louisiana	160
17. North Carolina	2,802	47. Alaska	<u>1/</u> 131
18. Ohio	2,578	48. Oklahoma	70
19. Alabama *	2,310	49. Georgia	52
19. Arizona *	2,310	50. Hawaii	<u>1/</u> 2
21. Nebraska	2,106		
22. Indiana	1,914		
23. Delaware	1,760		
24. Utah	1,530		
25. Massachusetts	1,434		
26. Connecticut	1,407		
27. Montana	1,326		
28. Rhode Island	1,263		
29. Wyoming	630		
30. South Dakota	600		
		<u>United States</u>	<u>288,927</u>

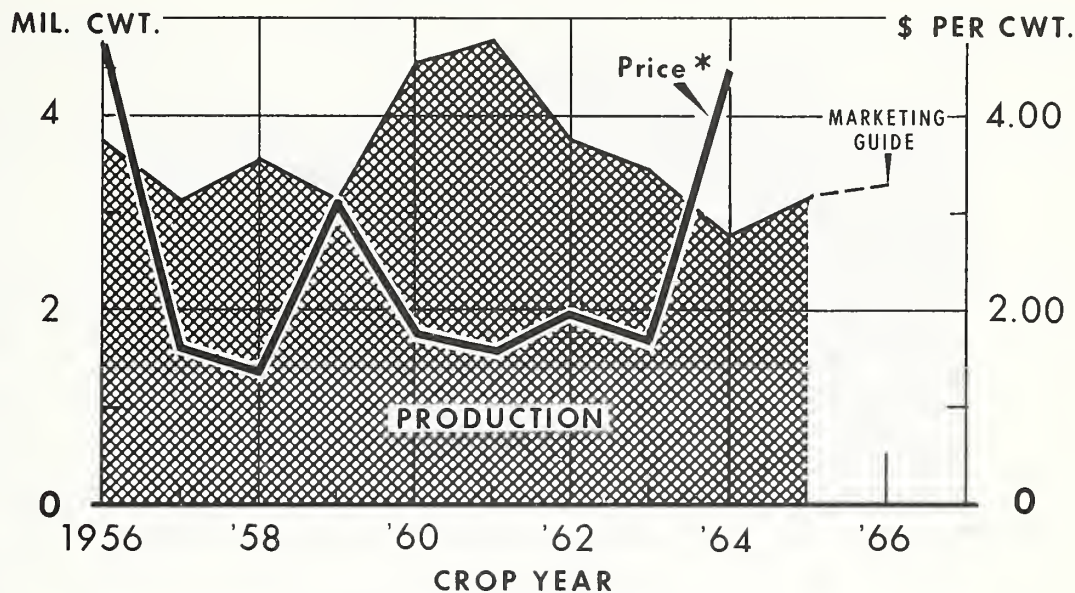
* Tied for 19th in rank.

** Tied for 33rd in rank.

1/ Not included in United States total below.

VIRGINIA POTATOES

Production and Price



* SEASON AVERAGE PRICE RECEIVED BY FARMERS.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. C&MS 161-66 (2) CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE

Virginia

The bulk of the potato crop in Virginia is grown on the Eastern Shore in Accomack and Northampton Counties. The crop consists of round white varieties, and is trucked to eastern markets. New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, D. C. and Boston, in that order, are the principal outlets for Virginia potatoes.

In 1965, cold rainy weather lowered crop potential on the Eastern Shore. Per-acre yield was down, and total production was sharply below average. Active harvest began in late June and continued into early August. As is usual during the Virginia shipping season, substantial competitive supplies developed in North Carolina, Delaware, New Jersey, Alabama and California.

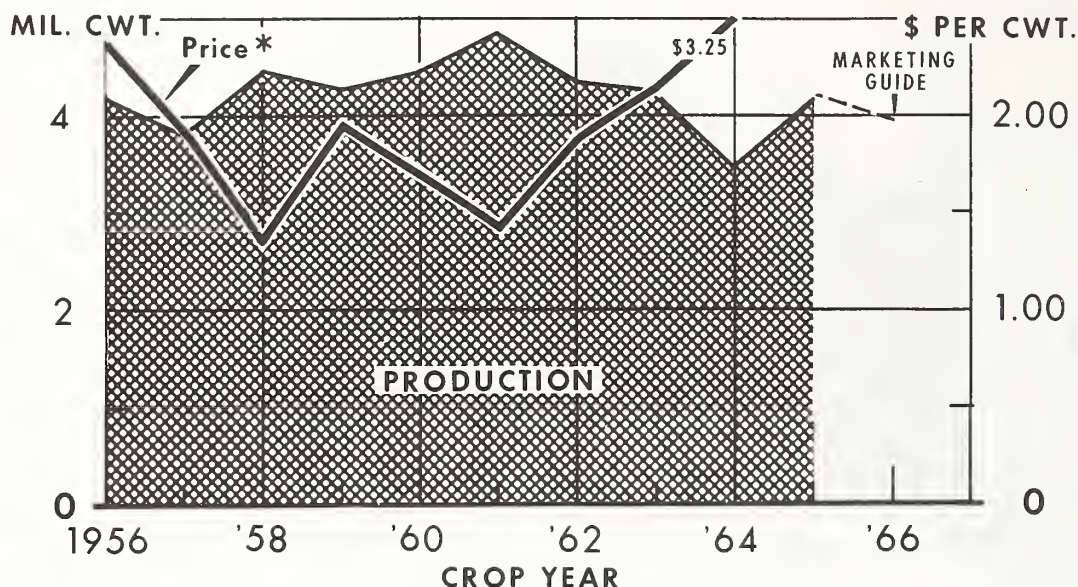
Market prices were strong during the first half of the Virginia marketing season. But sharp price declines were reported in the last half of the season when quality problems developed following heavy rains. The season average price received by growers was approximately \$4.70 per hundredweight, a near record average.

Demand for 10-pound consumer packs increased last season. However, Virginia growers indicated some decline in market interest in supplies packed in 100 and 50 pound sacks.

A total potato acreage in 1966 equal to 1965 is recommended for Virginia.

NEW JERSEY POTATOES

Production and Price



* SEASON AVERAGE PRICE RECEIVED BY FARMERS.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. C&MS 149-66 (2) CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE

New Jersey

Potato production is concentrated in Monmouth, Middlesex and Mercer Counties. The crop consists of round white varieties, and is shipped to table market outlets and to chippers. The active shipping season extends from early July through late November. By late November, 1965 almost 2.6 million hundredweight had been trucked to markets. This compared with 2.0 million hundredweight in 1964. Markets in Pennsylvania, Florida, North Carolina, and Virginia absorbed more than half of the shipments.

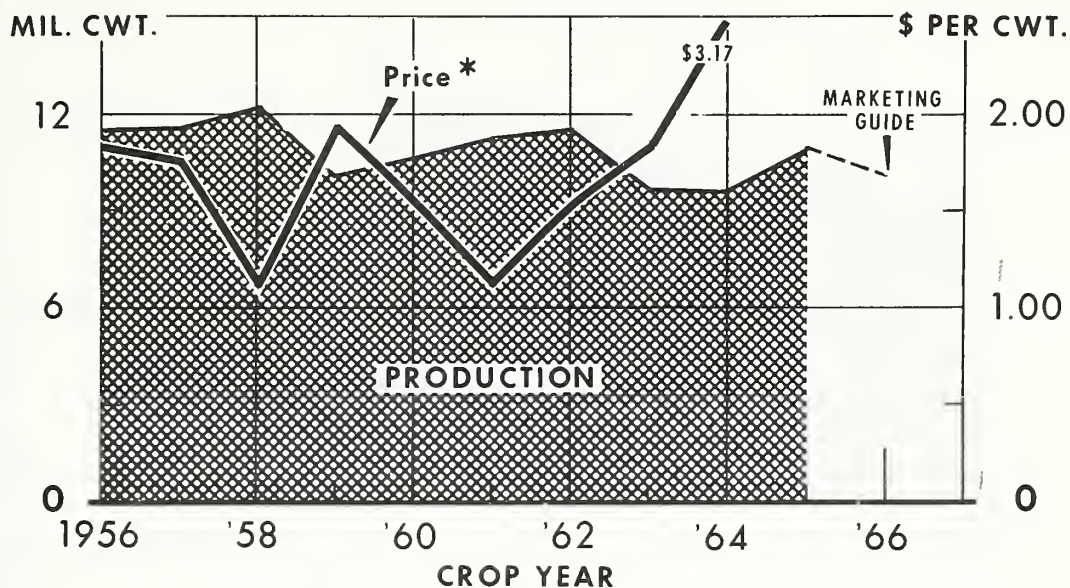
Potato prices declined seasonally during the New Jersey 1965 shipping season. And growers' prices averaged \$2.62 per hundredweight. In each of the past two marketing seasons, value of potato sales received by New Jersey growers exceeded \$10 million.

In 1965 total potato plantings in New Jersey were reduced slightly and were record low. Yield per acre increased sharply compared with the drought-reduced level in 1964. Total production in 1965 was 20 percent above 1964, but was slightly below the 1959-63 average.

Market demand for New Jersey potatoes will continue to be held in check by competing supplies in Delaware, Long Island and eastern Pennsylvania. Potato volume in New Jersey, however, has been adjusted closely with market potential. An acreage in 1966 equal to 1965 should produce a crop in balance with market needs.

LONG ISLAND, N. Y. POTATOES

Production and Price



* SEASON AVERAGE PRICE RECEIVED BY FARMERS.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. C&MS 159-66 (2) CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE

Long Island, New York

Long Island is a major source of round white potatoes for table use and for chipping. Most of the crop is grown in Suffolk County. The active shipping season extends from July into late winter. More than 90 percent of the Long Island crop consists of round white varieties; the remainder consists of the Russet Burbank variety. New York City is the principal outlet for Long Island potatoes. However, the marketing area also includes New England, Middle Atlantic, southern and midwestern outlets.

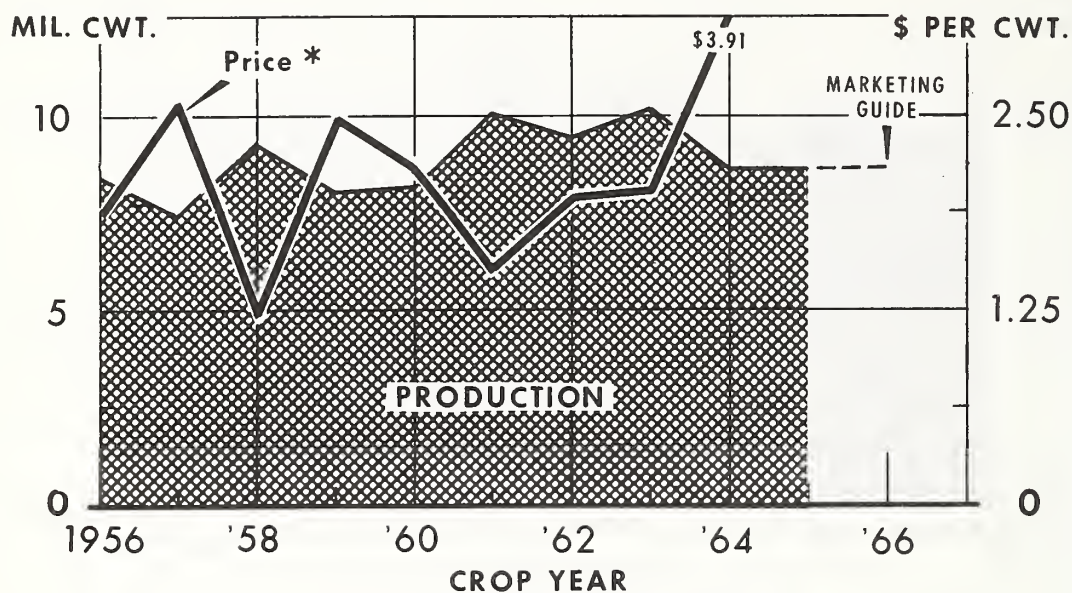
Potato plantings on Long Island have shown a slight downward trend. Per-acre yields, which usually are high, increased to a record average last season. Total production in 1965 was 10.8 million hundredweight, about equal to the 1960-64 average.

Prices received by Long Island growers for 1965 crop sales are expected to average \$2.10 per hundredweight. A year earlier, when total fall potato production was extremely small, the average return was \$3.17. The value of 1965 crop sales at the farm level will exceed \$21 million.

For several years, potato crops on Long Island have been in balance with market needs. With average growing conditions on Long Island in 1966, an acreage equal to 1965 would provide a crop of 10.0 million hundredweight. This quantity would be in balance with market potential.

UPSTATE NEW YORK POTATOES

Production and Price



* SEASON AVERAGE PRICE RECEIVED BY FARMERS.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. C&MS 155-66 (2) CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE

Upstate New York

Potato production in Upstate New York is concentrated in Steuben, Wayne, Wyoming and Livingston Counties. The crop consists of round white varieties and is shipped by truck to eastern table market outlets and to chippers. Substantial portions of recent crops have been sold to potato chippers. The active shipping season extends from early fall into spring.

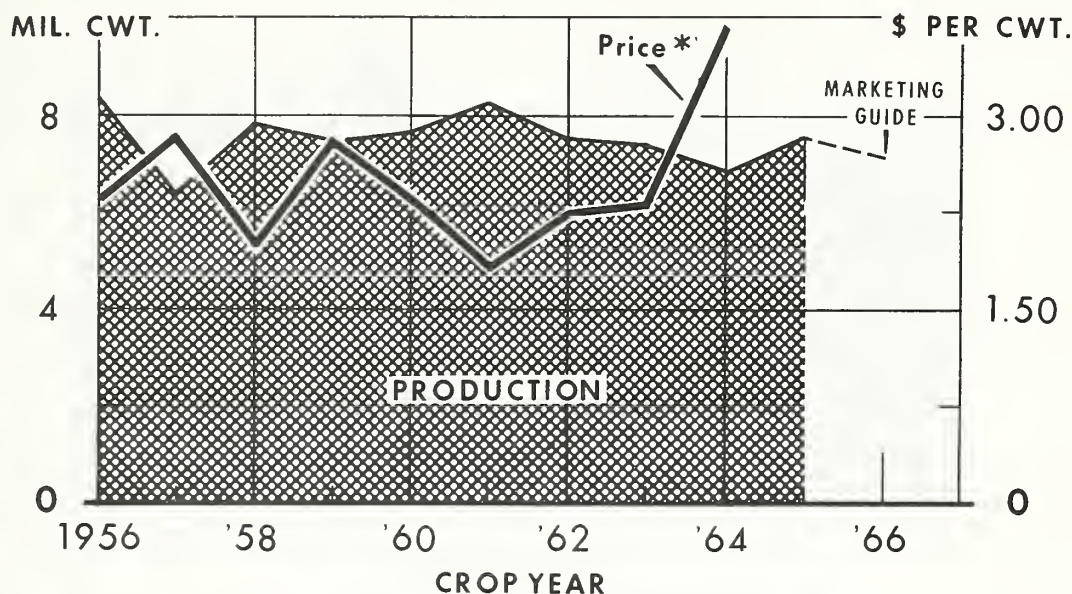
Total potato plantings in Upstate New York in the past decade have held within a narrow range. The total acreage in 1965 was slightly below 1964 and was the smallest total in recent years. Per-acre yields in Upstate New York have held moderately above the U. S. average. In 1965, crop growth was slowed by drought. September rains, however, helped the crop to recover. Total production in 1965 was unchanged compared with 1964 but was moderately below average. Field frost damage was troublesome and, as a result, the tonnage of marketable quality was reduced.

Upstate growers shared in the strong potato market in 1964-65. The 1965-66 season also has been relatively favorable. Prices received by growers for current season sales are expected to average \$2.70 per hundredweight. This compares with \$3.91 for 1964 crop sales.

A potato acreage in 1966 equal to 1965 is recommended for the Upstate area. With average growing conditions, the guide acreage would produce a crop slightly larger than in 1965.

PENNSYLVANIA POTATOES

Production and Price



* SEASON AVERAGE PRICE RECEIVED BY FARMERS.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. C&MS 162-66 (2) CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE

Pennsylvania

Potato production in Pennsylvania consists of round white varieties and is concentrated in Lehigh, Erie, Lancaster, York and Northampton Counties. In 1965, Pennsylvania ranked twelfth among the States in production. The active shipping season extends from late summer into the following spring. Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Baltimore are the leading markets for Pennsylvania fresh table potatoes. But the potato chip market has proven to be of increasing importance for Pennsylvania growers.

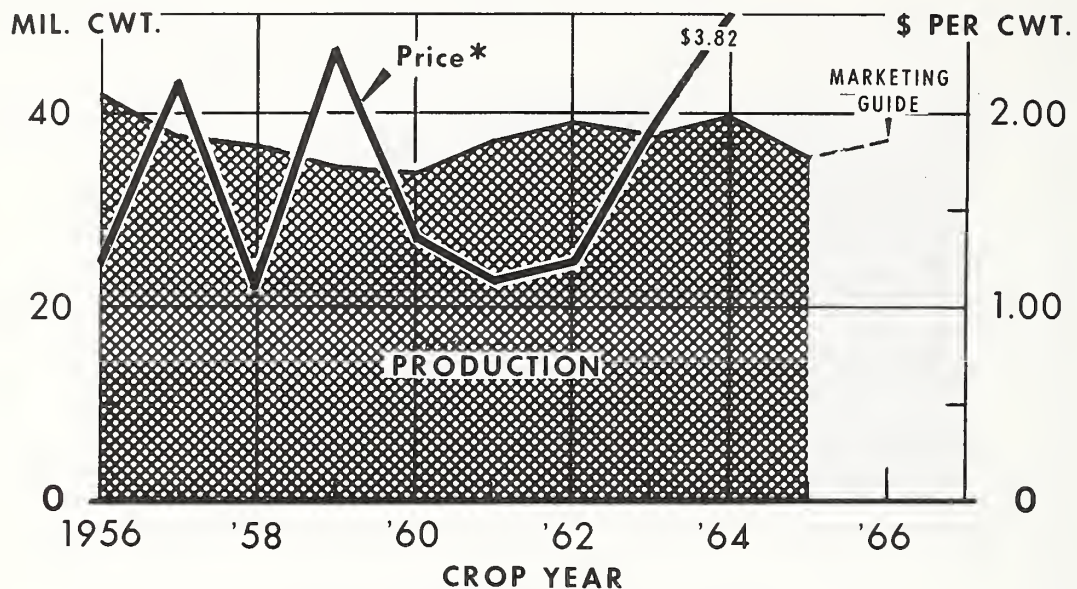
Since 1957, total potato plantings in Pennsylvania have shown little change. Per-acre yields continue to range moderately below the U. S. average. Total production in 1965 amounted to 7.5 million hundredweight, almost equal to the State's 1960-64 average.

Total unloads of Pennsylvania potatoes in the 1965-66 season have been at a rate moderately above last season. Although down sharply from the near-record average reported last year, farmers' prices received for 1965 marketings are expected to average relatively high, or \$2.72 per hundredweight.

With average growing conditions, growers can expect greater competition from other eastern supplies than they experienced in the current season. Potential market outlets could be satisfied with the crop from a slightly smaller acreage.

MAINE POTATOES

Production and Price



* SEASON AVERAGE PRICE RECEIVED BY FARMERS.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. C&MS 150-66 (2) CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE

Maine

In 1965, Maine ranked second among the States in potato production. But Maine's Aroostook County continues to rank first among counties in quantity harvested. The crop consists largely of round white varieties. However, each year several million hundredweight of the Russet Burbank variety also are harvested. The shipping season extends from early fall into early summer, with the most active volume recorded in the late winter and early spring.

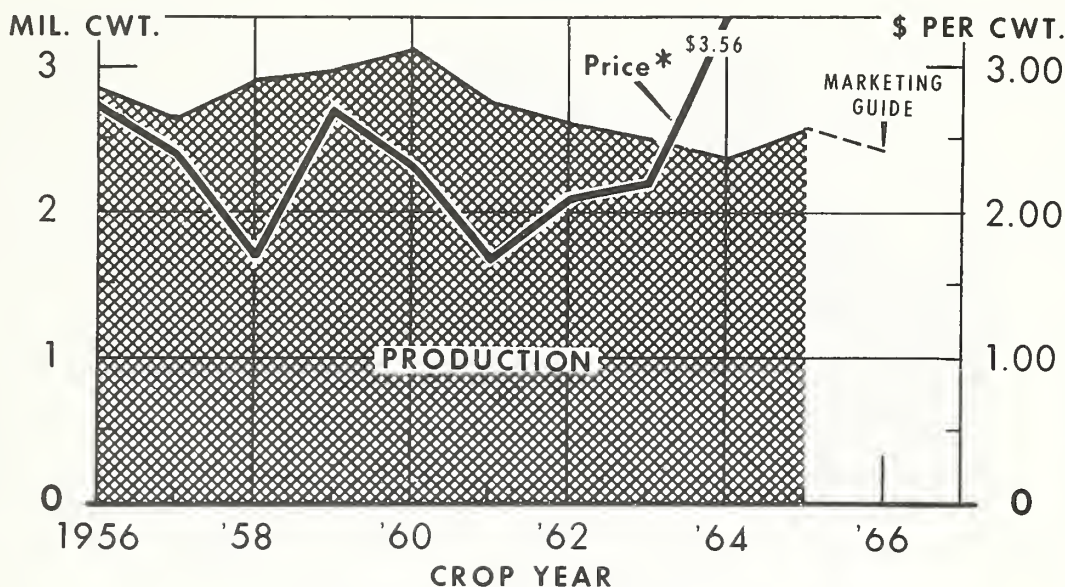
Maine potatoes are sold in most table markets in eastern and southern cities. Certified seed from Maine has gained a wide market reception. Several plants manufacturing frozen potato products are located in Maine, plus a plant for the manufacture of dehydrated potatoes. A substantial quantity of Maine potatoes has been utilized in local starch plants.

For several seasons, total acreage and production of potatoes in Maine have held within narrow ranges. The relative stability in production has coincided with an upward trend in total market requirements for potatoes. As a result, Maine potato farmers obtained high returns from the 1963 and 1964 crops.

In 1965, low temperatures adversely affected per-acre yields. And total production was 12 percent below 1964. Although the acreage guide for 1966 calls for a 5 percent reduction in total plantings, the marketing guide in 1966 is a recommendation for a production 5 percent above 1965.

OHIO POTATOES

Production and Price



* SEASON AVERAGE PRICE RECEIVED BY FARMERS.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. C&MS 152-66 (2) CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE

Ohio

In 1965, Ohio ranked eighteenth among the States in potato production. Portage, Wayne, Clark and Columbiana are the leading counties in tonnage produced. The crop, which consists of round white varieties, is utilized in table market outlets and by chippers. Cleveland, Detroit, Cincinnati, and Louisville are the major market outlets.

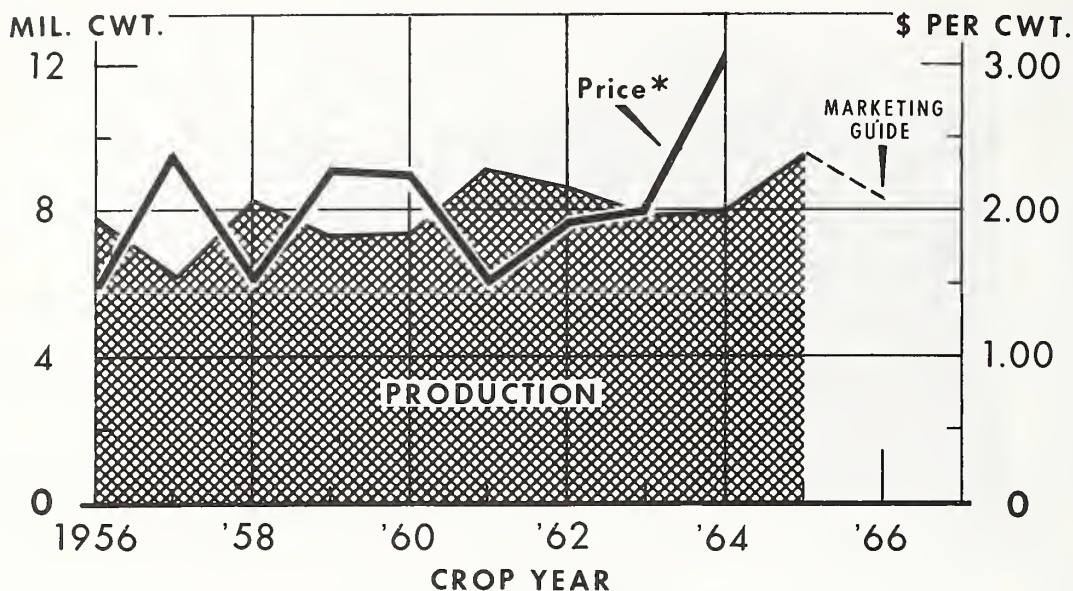
Potato acreage in Ohio has trended downward. Total acreage in 1965, however, was equal to 1964. Last season, per-acre average yield increased to a State record. Total production was 4 percent below the 1960-64 average.

In 1965-66, prices received by growers showed a declining trend during the late summer and early fall, but firmed during the winter. Value of potato sales in the current season is expected to total substantially less than last season's \$7.5 million.

In 1966, there should be sufficient outlets for a crop from an acreage equal to that planted in 1965.

MICHIGAN POTATOES

Production and Price



* SEASON AVERAGE PRICE RECEIVED BY FARMERS.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. C&MS 157-66 (2) CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE

Michigan

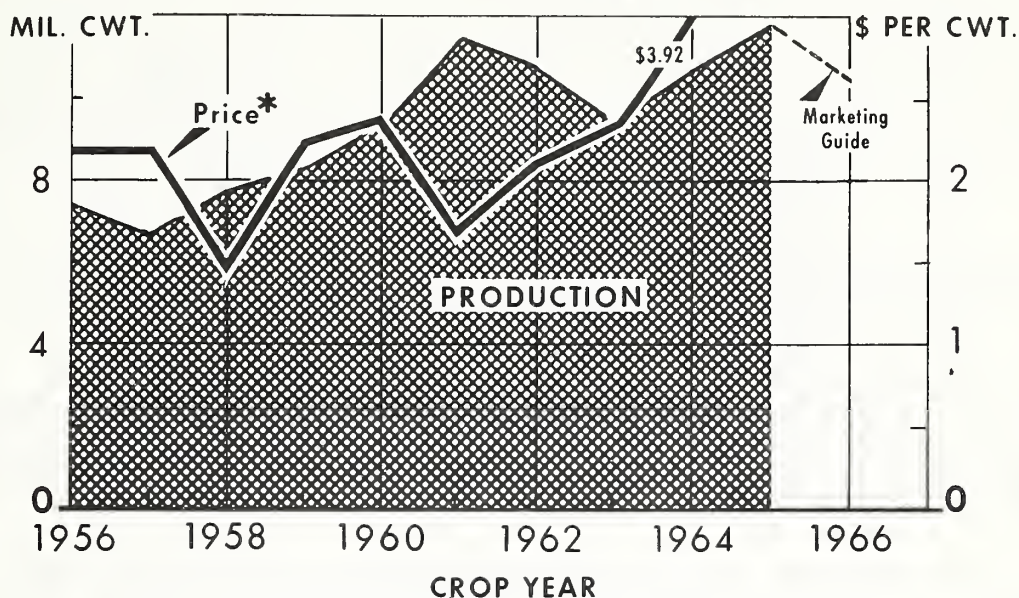
Last season, Michigan ranked eleventh among the States in potato production. The crop is grown throughout the State, but production is concentrated in the counties of Montcalm, Bay and Presque Isle. The bulk of the crop consists of round white varieties. Production of the Russet Burbank variety, however, has trended upward. The crop is sold in midwestern and southern table markets, and a substantial tonnage is used by chippers. A plant located at Greenville for the manufacture of frozen potato products began operations in 1965.

Prior to 1965, total plantings in Michigan held within a narrow range. Plantings were increased substantially in 1965, partly due to potential needs for supplies for processing. As a result of wet fields, harvest was delayed, and low temperatures caused some freeze-damage to the 1965 crop. Total production in 1965 was 16 percent above the 1960-64 average. Seven-eighths of the crop was harvested in the fall, and the remainder was marketed in the late summer.

Farmers' prices received for Michigan potatoes declined during the fall of 1965, but firmed sharply in early winter. The season average price for 1965 sales is expected to average \$2.16 per hundredweight. This compares with exceptionally high average of \$3.62 last season.

A 1966 acreage for summer harvest equal to 1965 should be in line with market needs. But a smaller acreage is recommended for fall harvest.

WISCONSIN POTATOES PRODUCTION AND PRICE



* SEASON AVERAGE PRICE RECEIVED BY FARMERS.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. C&MS 166-66 (3) CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE

Wisconsin

In 1965, Wisconsin ranked eighth among the States in potato production. The Russet Burbank is the leading variety grown but substantial acreages also are planted to round white and red varieties. Langlade, Portage, Oneida, Marathon and Racine ordinarily are the top counties in tonnage produced. Approximately 70 percent of the State's crop is shipped to table market outlets. Chippers and freezers utilize about 20 percent of the total, and 10 percent is sold for certified seed. The active shipping season extends from July into the following spring. The crop has a wide marketing area which includes mid-western and southern markets.

Total plantings in Wisconsin have been increased each year since 1962. Per-acre yield in 1965 was slightly below the U. S. average. A July frost hit some areas and hurt crop development. Heavy rains in September delayed harvest. Total production in 1965 was 14 percent above the 1960-64 average. Two-thirds of the crop was harvested in the fall.

Unloads of Wisconsin potatoes in the current season have been at a rate moderately above the comparable period in 1964-65. Prices received by farmers for 1965 crop sales are expected to average \$2.59 per hundredweight. This compares with the State record in 1964 of \$3.92.

The likelihood of satisfactory market conditions would be improved if the 1966 acreage for fall harvest is reduced compared with 1965. An equal acreage is recommended for late summer harvest in 1966.

Minnesota and North Dakota (Red River Valley)

In the 1959 Census of Agriculture, farms located in Minnesota's Red River Valley area accounted for 71 percent of the State's potato production. And 98 percent of the North Dakota crop originated in the Valley. The bulk of the Valley crop consists of round red varieties. But there has been an increasing trend in the production of round white varieties for processing. Several potato processors are operating in the Valley. A substantial portion of the Valley crop is sold for certified seed. But potato chippers and table market outlets located in the central one-third of the Nation continue to utilize the bulk of the Valley's potato crop.

In 1965, North Dakota ranked sixth among the States in potato production. And Minnesota ranked seventh. The two States' combined crops accounted for 10 percent of the U. S. total potato production.

A frost in August caused some damage to the 1965 crop in the Valley. Heavy rains during September resulted in a delay in harvest. Low temperatures during October damaged some tubers in fields remaining for harvest. The adverse weather affected potato quality and was responsible for heavy shrinkage and loss in some storage supplies.

Through the mid-winter of 1965-66, total unloads of Red River Valley potatoes, as is indicated by the 41-cities unload report, were about equal to last season's mid-winter total. Prices received by Valley farmers for 1965-66 sales have averaged substantially below the extremely high prices reported in 1964-65. Prices received for 1965 crop certified seed are holding above prices received for supplies sold for table use.

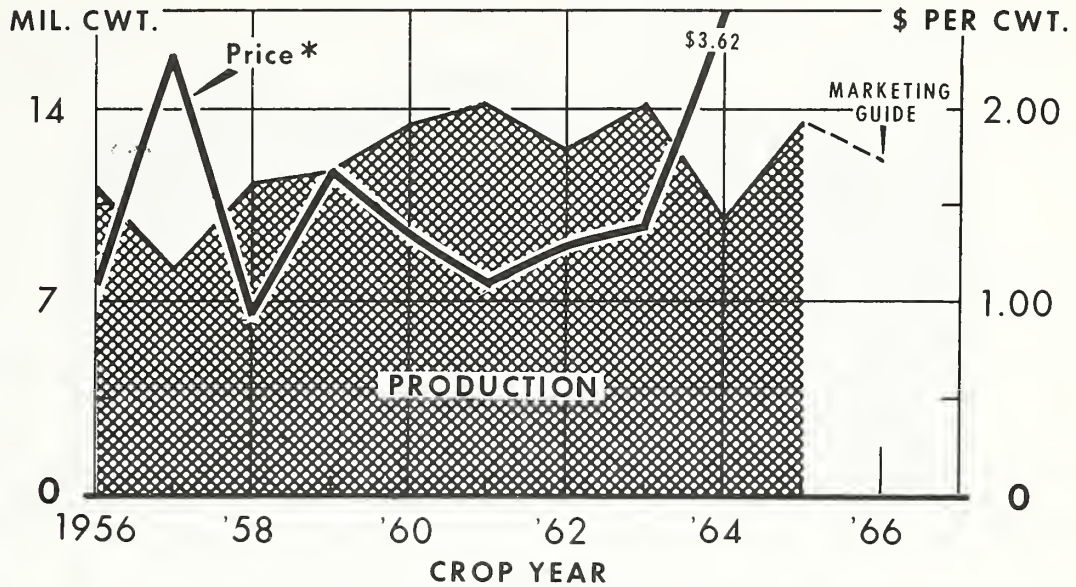
Minnesota: Potato plantings in Minnesota have been reduced each year since 1961. Per-acre yield in Minnesota is relatively low. But in 1965, average yield increased sharply to a State record, and was the cause for the gain in production of 35 percent compared with a year earlier.

North Dakota: Total potato acreage in North Dakota has been reduced each year since 1961. Per-acre yields, which are substantially less than the U. S. average, increased to a State record in 1965. Total production in 1966 was 49 percent above 1964, and 11 percent more than the 1960-64 average.

1966 Guide: Growers in the Red River Valley can expect continued strong competition in midwestern table market outlets. This season, for example, potato unloads originating in Wisconsin are moderately above last season's total. Nevertheless, markets can be expected to utilize satisfactorily in 1966 the production from acreages in North Dakota and Minnesota equal to last year's plantings.

MINNESOTA POTATOES

Production and Price



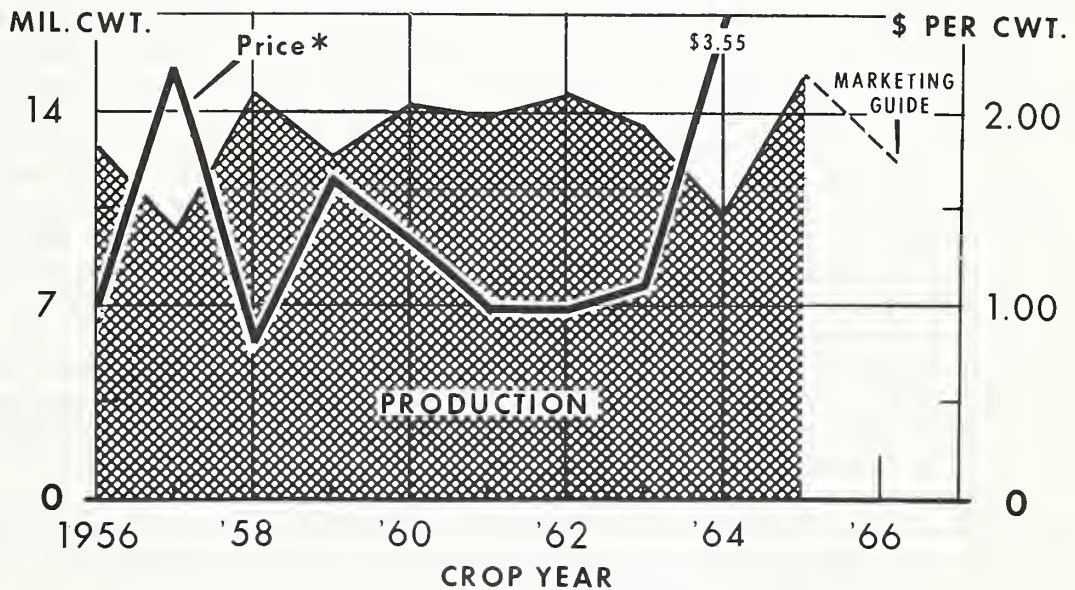
* SEASON AVERAGE PRICE RECEIVED BY FARMERS.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. C&MS 154-66 (2) CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE

NORTH DAKOTA POTATOES

Production and Price



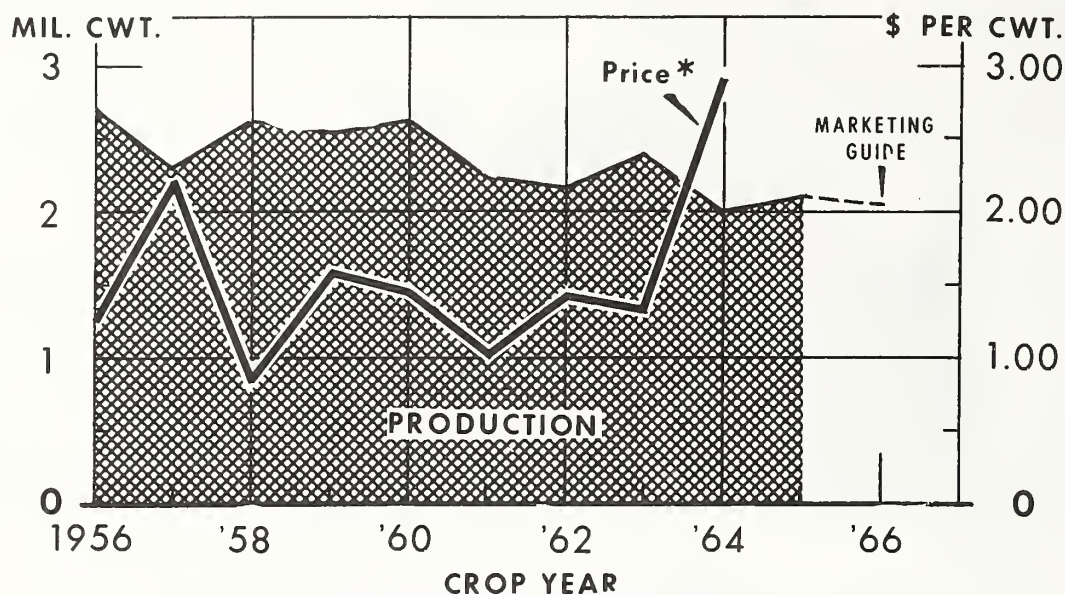
* SEASON AVERAGE PRICE RECEIVED BY FARMERS.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. C&MS 151-66 (2) CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE

NEBRASKA POTATOES

Production and Price



* SEASON AVERAGE PRICE RECEIVED BY FARMERS.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. C&MS 153-66 (2) CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE

Nebraska

The potato crop in Nebraska is concentrated in the western counties of Scotts Bluff and Box Butte, and in Buffalo county in the Platte Valley. Most of the late summer crop is produced in the Platte Valley. The fall or storage crop originates in the Scotts Bluff area. Nebraska potatoes move into both table and chip markets, and part of the crop is sold for certified seed. In addition to local table markets, unloads of Nebraska potatoes are concentrated in markets in Texas and Missouri.

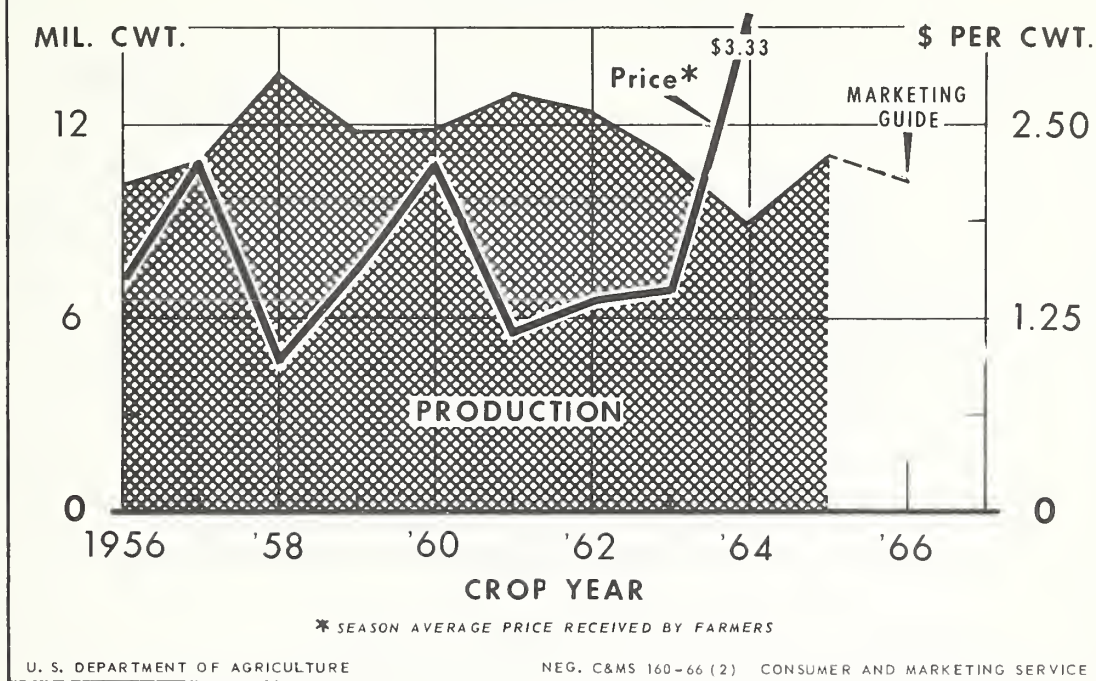
Potato acreage in Nebraska declined sharply during the 1950's. Plantings in 1965 were down slightly compared with 1964 and were record low. For several seasons, per-acre yields have held within a narrow range. Total production in 1965 was 8 percent below the 1960-64 average.

Value of sales received from 1964 crop marketings amounted to \$5.1 million. Prices received by growers for 1965-66 marketings trended downward sharply through November, but firmed during December and January. But the value of 1965 sales is expected to be substantially below last year.

In 1966 growers in Nebraska can expect to encounter strong competition from supplies in other western producing areas. A 1966 acreage equal to 1965 should provide an adequate supply.

COLORADO POTATOES

Production and Price



Colorado

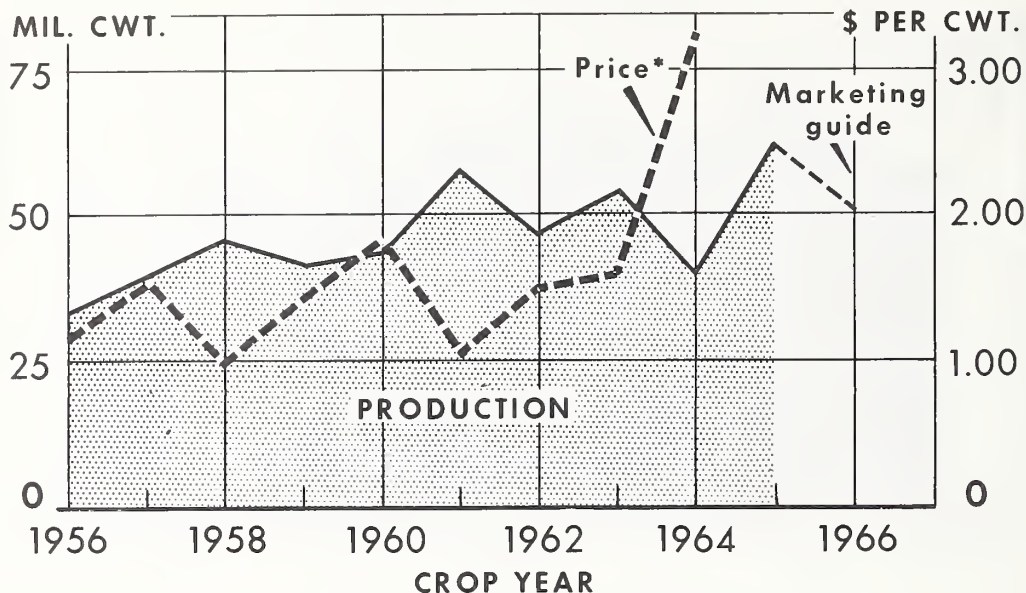
In 1965, Colorado ranked ninth among the States in potato production. Most of the State's fall crop is produced in the San Luis Valley. The crop for late summer harvest is concentrated in the northeastern area in the Greeley district. Round red and white varieties as well as the Russet Burbank variety are produced. The active shipping season extends from mid-summer into the following spring.

Unloads of Colorado potatoes are concentrated in local table markets, and in markets in the southwestern region, particularly in Texas. Colorado supplies also are used for the manufacture of chips, and a relatively small quantity is canned.

Total acreage, which was reduced each year from 1961 through 1964, was increased slightly in 1965. Per-acre yield in 1965 increased to a State record. As a result, total production in 1965 was almost a fourth above 1964.

Unloads of Colorado 1965 crop potatoes through the late winter of 1965-66 were moderately below the cumulative total reported a year earlier. Prices received by Colorado farmers for 1965 marketings have been about half as high as the record average reported in 1964-65. Heavy storage holdings throughout the West have checked market need for 1965 crop Colorado potatoes. Next season, growers should expect a repetition of strong competition from competing western supplies. With average growing conditions, a 1966 acreage in Colorado equal to 1965 should provide a supply in balance with market requirements.

IDAHO POTATOES: PRODUCTION AND PRICE



* SEASON AVERAGE PRICE RECEIVED BY FARMERS.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. C&MS 163-66 (2) CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE

Idaho

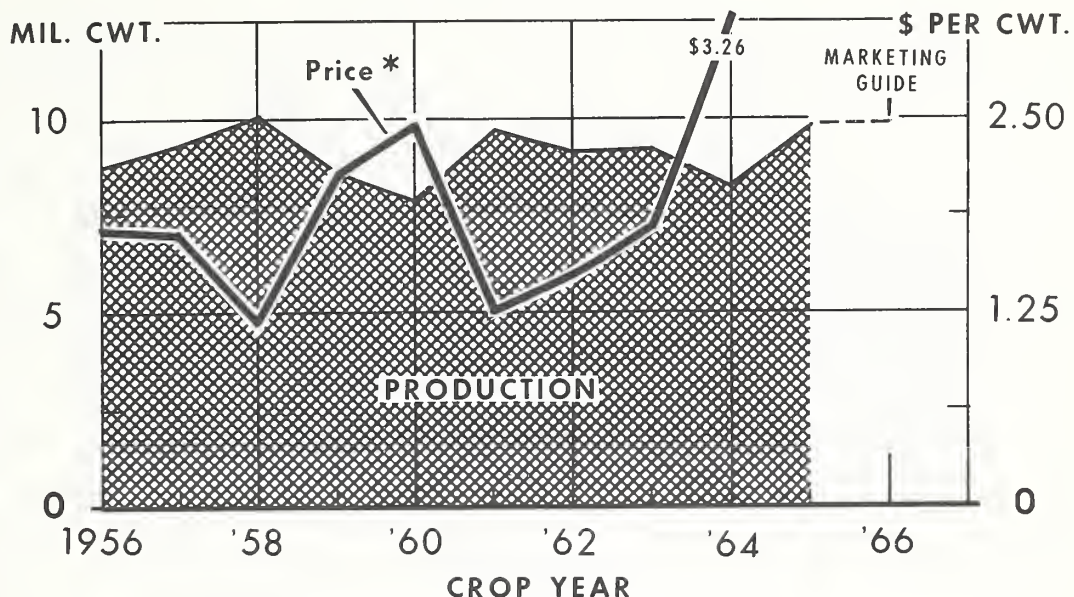
Idaho is the top State in potato production and is the leading source for the Russet Burbank variety. The crop is concentrated in the Snake River Valley where an extensive acreage is grown under irrigation. Idaho potatoes are shipped to table markets throughout the Nation. Food processors with plants in Idaho utilized 21.1 million hundredweight of 1964 crop potatoes in the manufacture of frozen and dehydrated items. Local plants also manufacture potato starch, flour and alcohol. Idaho farmers received \$116 million from sales of 1964 crop potatoes.

Due partly to the expansion in local food processing facilities, potato acreage in Idaho was increased sharply in the 1960's. Erratic weather patterns have resulted in sharp changes in per-acre annual yields. In 1965, a high average yield was obtained on the record-high total acreage for harvest. And total production was a State record, and 28 percent above the 1960-64 average. Approximately one-fifth of the acreage was under grower-processor contracts.

A production in Idaho as large as was harvested in 1965 could have resulted in market distress. But heavy shrinkage in midwestern storage stocks plus moderate-size crops in the eastern fall crop areas helped to offset the pressure on markets from Idaho's record supply. Growers' prices received for 1965 sales have held about steady, but 1965-66 mid-winter prices are less than half the 1964-65 average. In 1966, a total acreage 8 percent less than in 1965 should result in an ample crop.

OREGON POTATOES

Production and Price



* SEASON AVERAGE PRICE RECEIVED BY FARMERS.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. C&MS. 156-66 (2) CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE

Oregon

In 1965 Oregon ranked tenth among the States in potato production. Malheur, Klamath, Jefferson and Crook are Oregon's leading potato counties; Malheur County was the source of 34 percent of the State's 1965 crop.

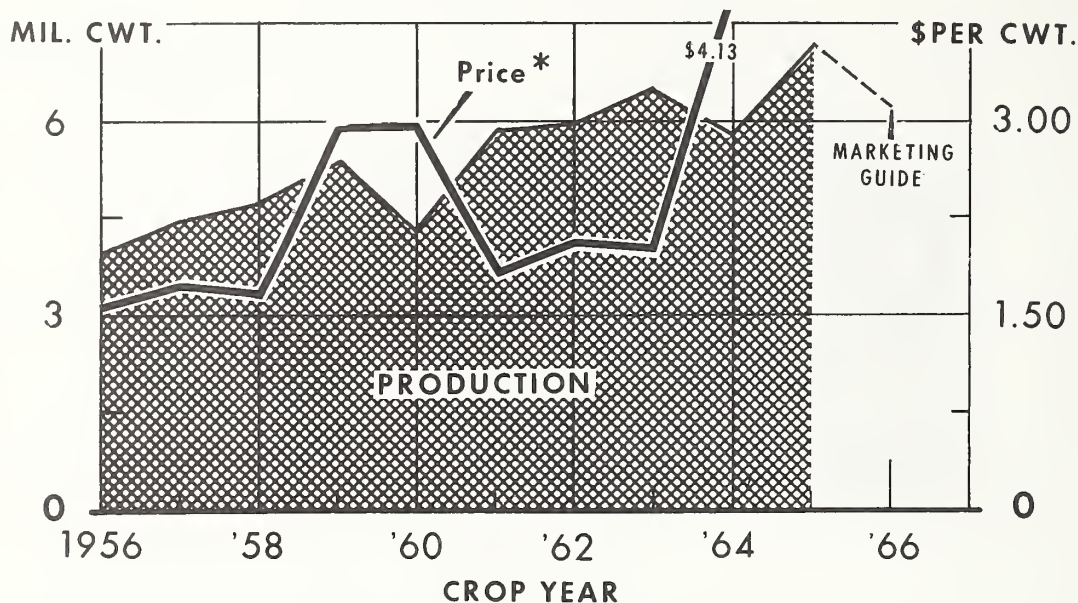
The Russet Burbank is the major variety produced. However, round red and round white varieties are grown for late summer marketing. Table stock potatoes from Oregon move into many interstate outlets, but sales are concentrated in markets in California and Texas.

Most of the late summer crop originates in the Malheur area which adjoins the southwestern production area in Idaho. Potato processing plants located in Malheur County draw on supplies produced both within Oregon and in southwestern Idaho. Part of the crop produced in Oregon's Klamath Basin also is utilized by food processors.

Potato plantings in Oregon last season amounted to a State record. Per-acre yield was up slightly compared with 1964, and total production was 19 percent above the 1960-64 average. In the late summer of 1965, Oregon growers reported a strong but declining price pattern. Prices received for 1965-66 fall and winter marketings have held within a moderate range. In 1966, the total acreage guide for Oregon is 36,020 acres or 11 percent below 1965.

CALIFORNIA FALL POTATOES

Production and Price



* SEASON AVERAGE PRICE RECEIVED BY FARMERS.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. C&MS 158-66 (2) CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE

California - Fall Crop

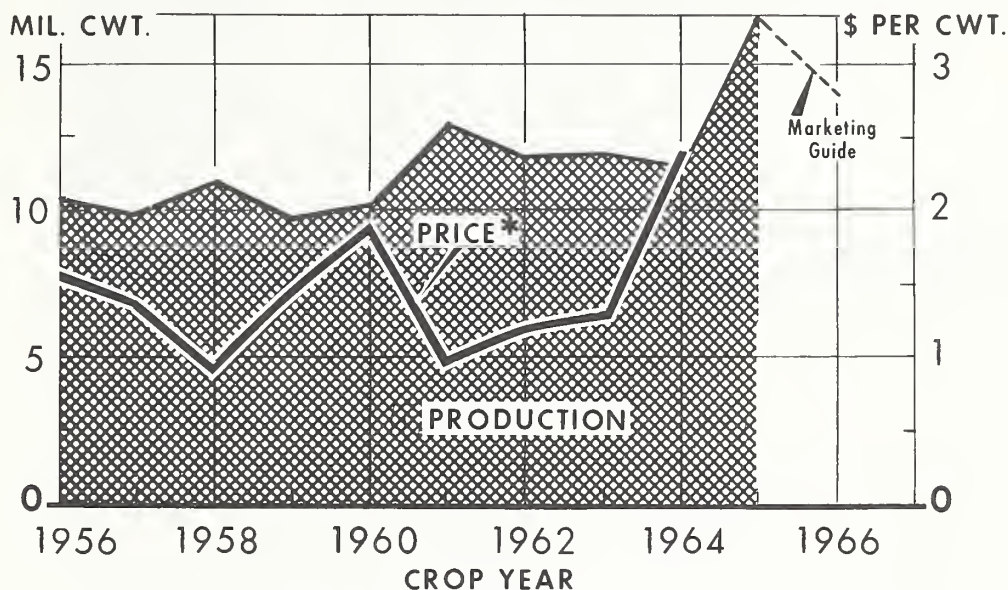
The bulk of California's fall potato crop is produced in the northern counties of Modoc and Siskiyou. These counties are part of the contiguous Oregon-California Klamath Basin potato area. Since 1960, fall crop potato plantings in California have shown a moderate upward trend. Per-acre yields have been relatively high. In 1965, total fall production set a State record and was 26 percent above the 1960-64 average.

Most of the fall crop in California is sold in table market outlets. A small quantity is used by canners. Some of the crop is processed into starch.

California fall crop growers shared in the strong 1964-65 potato market. Last season farm value of fall crop sales increased to \$22 million, which was almost double the average valuation. Prices received for 1965-66 marketings have held about steady at moderate levels. However, gross returns to be received by potato farmers will be down sharply compared with last year.

In 1966, the acreage guide for the fall crop in California is 24,280 acres, or 10 percent below the total acreage planted in 1965.

WASHINGTON POTATOES PRODUCTION AND PRICE



* SEASON AVERAGE PRICE RECEIVED BY FARMERS.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. C&MS 165-66 (3) CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE

Washington

Washington ranked fifth among the States in potato production last season, and was the leading source for late summer supplies. Production is concentrated in the central area in the counties of Grant, Yakima and Adams. Most of the crop consists of the Russet Burbank variety. Washington potatoes are shipped to table markets throughout the Nation.

In 1965, several new potato processing plants in Washington commenced operation. These new plants, plus those that had been in operation prior to 1965, resulted in a sharp increase in the tonnage of potatoes used by Washington food processors. Through mid-February, 1966, local food processors, including freezers and chippers, had utilized approximately 10,000 carlot equivalents of 1965 crop supplies, according to the State of Washington Potato Committee. This compared with 6,300 carlots in the 1964 season. Fresh market shipments in 1965-66 amounted to 13,000 carlot equivalents, approximately 2,200 below the 1964-65 cumulative total.

Total potato acreage in Washington in 1965 was 33 percent above 1964. A high yield per acre resulted in a production 45 percent above 1964; production for fall harvest almost doubled compared with the previous year. Prices received by Washington farmers showed a declining trend during the active summer-fall shipping season. However, the high volume of sales will result in a high crop value. The total acreage guide for 1966 in Washington is 43,800 acres or 12 percent below 1965.

- - -
 Official Business

POTATO IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Quota year	:	:	:	:	:	:Percentage of total	
	:	Potato	Potato	Net	Net	: Shipped	: Shipped
	:	imports	exports	exports	imports	: to	: from
	:					: Canada	: Canada
	:						
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Percent	Percent
		<u>cwt.</u>	<u>cwt.</u>	<u>cwt.</u>	<u>cwt.</u>		
1959-60		588	3,881	3,293	----	83	100
1960-61		717	2,416	1,699	----	92	100
1961-62		885	1,963	1,078	----	79	100
1962-63		894	3,513	2,619	----	53	100
1963-64		1,583	1,511	-----	72	82	99
1964-65		3,441	1,653	-----	1,788	91	99